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— BIENNIAL —
SURVEY OF LIBRARIES
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IN
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PREFACE

The operation of Canadian public libraries cost less than two million dollars in 1935; in return they loaned over 21 million volumes for home use and did probably between one-third and one-half as much more for reading-room and reference-room borrowers. The year's cost of public libraries per person in Canada was 18 cents, - less than 2 per cent of the cost of public schools, or about 10 per cent of the cost of universities and colleges. In the United States 38 cents per person is paid, and the libraries there are able to loan nearly four books for every man, woman and child in the population, while the Canadian libraries, with less than half as much support, loan two. Yet, library work per capita in the United States is not exceptional, for the circulation in Great Britain is higher on this basis, being four and a half volumes.

Ontario is the only province in which the use of public libraries is as great, per person, as it is on the average throughout the United States. The resident of California reads nine public library books in a year as compared with the Ontario resident's four. In some parts of Canada, however, the public library is becoming a more important institution by the development of modern, regional systems of library service, especially in Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Ontario, - in the first two with the assistance of the Carnegie Corporation. Chapter I of this Survey reviews these and other trends at length.

Chapters II, III, IV and V review in order the records of 1935 from university and college libraries, government and other special libraries, school libraries, librarian's associations and centres of training. The longest of these chapters describes school library regulations and conditions in each province, and includes a section on forms of co-operation between public libraries and schools.

The latter part of the report is as usual a directory of individual libraries, in three sections: (1) Public Libraries; (2) University, College and Professional School Libraries; (3) Business, Technical Society and Government Libraries.

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Dominion Statistician.

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Note on Contents of Part II. - The system of book classification used by each library is shown for the first time in this Survey. The following information appearing in previous Surveys is not repeated: Expenditure on books and periodicals (1931 & 1933); Number of registered borrowers, public libraries (1933); Periodicals received (1931).

CHAPTER I. PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Financial Support of Public Libraries.

For this edition of the Library Survey financial statements have been collected from public Libraries in Canada for the first time. They show that the 642 libraries operated on considerably less than two million dollars in 1935. Their work included the circulation of more than 21 million volumes in the year. If their entire support had been applied to this task, the cost of circulating each volume would have been about nine cents, but recorded circulation takes no account of the service given in reading-rooms and reference-rooms, where as much as one-third of the work of larger libraries is done.

The income of the public libraries is set out in detail in the table that follows. It will help further to place the total of \$1,902,691 in perspective, by saying that this is less than 2 per cent of the amount provided annually in support of public schools, or about 10 per cent of the annual sum required by universities and colleges.

Receipts of Public Libraries, 1935.

Province	Local Taxes	Provincial Grants	Other Grants	All Other Receipts	Total
			and Donations		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island X.....	-	2,000	22,500	2,884	27,384
Nova Scotia	6,915	-	467	4,371	11,753
New Brunswick	16,574	-	915	1,687	19,176
Quebec	77,795	+ 1,000	8,890	89,587	177,072
Ontario	1,074,431	35,007	12,932	103,623	1,225,993
Manitoba	71,252	-	95	2,177	73,524
Saskatchewan	92,220	2,469	621	4,506	99,816
Alberta	93,960	3,515	523	12,402	110,400
British Columbia	140,692	xx) 200	831	13,992	155,715
Yukon	100	1,613	-	145	1,858
CANADA	1,573,939	45,804	47,774	235,174	1,902,691

X Includes only Carnegie Demonstration.

+ A grant to L'Institut Canadien de Quebec.

xx) A grant to the Fraser Valley Union Library.

A comparison with other public educational institutions may be used, too, in studying the sources of library revenue. All Provincial Governments make grants to public schools; not so with public libraries. In the Dominion as a whole, grants constitute nearly 20 per cent of the revenues of schools, but only a little more than 2 per cent of library revenue. Local taxes provide over 80 per cent for both, the difference between the 20 per cent and 2 per cent in provincial grants being made up, in the case of libraries, by private grants, donations, fines, fees, etc.

All Provincial Governments make grants to institutions of higher education, - universities or colleges. In the Dominion aggregate they provide about 40 per cent of the cost of such institutions; local taxes contribute little or nothing.

As will be seen in later sections of this Chapter, there are other means than grants by which Provincial Governments may assist public libraries, - travelling libraries, open shelf libraries, departments or boards for their direction and encouragement, etc., - and these should also be taken into consideration in a thorough study of provincial support.

The next table reproduces the other side of the balance sheet, and shows how the libraries' income was spent.

Expenditure of Public Libraries, 1935.

Provinces	Books, Periodicals and Book Repairs	Salaries (Librarians and Librarians' Assistants)	All other Expenses	Total
	\$	\$	\$	
Prince Edward Island ^x	17,681	9,640	3,854	31,175
Nova Scotia	3,465	5,682	2,105	11,252
New Brunswick	4,107	8,971	7,550	20,628
Quebec	28,795	84,429	66,984	180,208
Ontario	284,884	618,670	309,508	1,213,062
Manitoba	20,824	35,844	16,823	73,491
Saskatchewan	21,572	44,752	33,869	100,193
Alberta	27,282	60,290	21,913	109,485
British Columbia	39,080	82,742	33,530	155,352
Yukon	561	875	351	1,787
CANADA	448,251	951,895	496,487	1,896,633

^x Includes only Carnegie Demonstration.

Expenditure on books has been recorded in two preceding Surveys, and the sum of \$448,251 in 1935 is to be compared with \$426,142 in 1933 and \$517,997 in 1931.

To facilitate comparisons between the proportions of income from different sources, and the proportions of expenditure for different purposes in the several provinces, the following table of percentages is compiled.

Provinces	Per Cent of Receipts from -				Per Cent of Expenditure on -		
	Local Taxes	Govern- ment Grants	Other Grants and Donations	All Other Sources	Books, Period- icals, etc.	Salaries (Librarians and Assist- ants)	All Other Expenses
P. E. Island ^x	-	7.3	82.2	10.5	56.7	50.9	12.4
Nova Scotia ..	58.8	-	4.0	37.2	30.8	50.5	18.7
New Brunswick	86.4	-	4.8	8.8	19.9	43.5	36.6
Quebec	43.9	.6	5.0	50.5	16.0	46.8	37.2
Ontario	87.6	2.9	1.0	8.5	23.5	51.0	25.5
Manitoba	96.9	-	.1	3.0	28.3	48.8	22.9
Saskatchewan.	92.4	2.5	.6	4.5	21.5	44.7	33.8
Alberta	85.1	3.2	.5	11.2	24.9	55.1	20.0
British							
Columbia ..	90.4	.1	.5	9.0	25.1	53.3	21.6
Yukon	5.4	86.8	-	7.8	31.4	49.0	19.6
CANADA ..	82.7	2.4	2.5	12.4	23.6	50.2	26.2

^x Includes only Carnegie Demonstration.

Compared with the recommendations of the American Library Association for the apportionment of expenditure, the Canadian libraries do not spend enough on salaries; many of the persons looking after small libraries do it as a benevolent rather than a remunerative work.

The Volume of Public Library Work.

Previous editions of this Survey have set down certain qualifying considerations which should be kept in mind in interpreting public library statistics, - especially the fact that population in some provinces is more rural than in others, (remembering that rural-dwellers are more difficult to serve), and that church, commercial and home libraries provide more of the public's reading in some provinces than in others. A record of church or parish libraries in Quebec, the province where they are most numerous, is prepared quinquennially by the Quebec Bureau of Statistics. In 1933 there were 332 parishes reporting libraries. The population of these parishes was reported as 869,037. The libraries had 255,516 bound volumes, 36,257 pamphlets, etc., and 236 subscriptions to magazines and newspapers. The median size of a library was 470 volumes. The circulation of books was 336,757, and the expenditure for purchases of books, binding, etc., was \$8,659.

Keeping a consideration of other types of library in mind, the reader may be introduced to the customary table indicating the volume of public library work, by provinces, in 1935.

Volumes, Circulation and Borrowers, 1935.

Province	Number of Libraries	Volumes	Circulation	Borrowers registered at end of year
Prince Edward Island	1	37,960	261,029	21,918
Nova Scotia	15	100,041	199,084	22,000
New Brunswick	8	89,440	272,550	21,182
Quebec	26	598,203	784,449	29,183
Ontario	460	3,203,275	14,140,876	814,329
Manitoba	31	114,740	810,485	61,825
Saskatchewan	44	193,272	1,305,821	61,995
Alberta	24	230,775	1,554,455	63,960
British Columbia	30	266,974	1,797,153	103,034
Yukon	3	14,113	12,000	389
CANADA, 1935		642	4,848,793	1,199,815
1933		638	4,770,981	1,114,201
1931		623	4,516,206	-
			21,135,354	

The experience of a reduced circulation has been general since 1933 partly due to budgets being inadequate to provide a fresh and interesting supply of books, and partly perhaps to unemployed readers becoming less numerous. Some of the larger libraries report the decline entirely in fiction, and a continuous increase in non-fiction reading, - a situation which may not mean any decline in the amount of reading-time spent on public library books.

Some qualification should probably be attached to the apparent increase in registered borrowers since 1933. The increase in active borrowers is likely to be somewhat less, as a name once registered may remain on the library's record for several years though the person has ceased to use the library.

Similarly, there may be certain "deadwood" in a cumulative record of volumes, but such a compilation should have some value, and is accordingly presented herewith for years at various intervals in the post-war period. The figures are only approximate, for in cases where a library failed to report in any year, an estimate of its size is included.

Contents (Volumes) of Public Libraries, 1921-35.

Provinces	1921	1924	1927	1930	1931	1933	1935
P. E. Island.	5,600	6,100	7,400	8,500	9,200	9,000	37,960
Nova Scotia..	59,299	70,018	83,869	90,017	97,424	108,321	100,041
New Brunswick	49,865	57,435	71,061	79,730	84,873	91,535	89,440
Quebec	251,300	434,301	450,761	520,396	535,097	600,811	598,203
Ontario	2,306,280	2,387,412	2,636,484	2,954,480	3,054,943	3,192,075	3,203,275
Manitoba	128,207	128,551	134,402	102,152	101,602	102,306	114,740
Saskatchewan.	73,241	83,770	110,363	145,502	188,550	175,678	193,272
Alberta	100,604	123,580	145,581	158,272	190,511	216,519	230,775
British Columbia ..	150,981	156,263	166,550	202,312	241,656	260,808	266,974
Yukon	6,500	7,500	11,157	15,457	12,350	13,928	14,113
CANADA ..	3,131,877	3,454,930	3,817,628	4,276,818	4,516,206	4,770,981	4,848,793

Public Library Work in Canada and the United States Compared

In the tables that have been presented thus far it is evident that the public library ranks as a much more important institution in some provinces of Canada than in others. In the two preceding editions of this Survey, comparisons have been made in further detail. By means of the lengthy table that follows, some comparisons are made between the individual Canadian provinces and states of the United States. The basic figures for the latter are taken from the American Library Association Bulletin of May, 1935.

The first column, circulation per capita, is the best available index of the public library's importance as an institution, and the states and provinces are accordingly ranked in the table according to this order, - those with the highest circulation per capita coming first. Twenty states rank above the highest province, (Ontario), and more than half of the states precede the second highest province. Taking the two countries as a whole, the United States public library circulation per capita is nearly double the Canadian.

The remaining columns of the table present various relevant data intended to help explain or clarify the situation represented in the first column. The two columns showing the percentages of population rural and the percentages without public library service are not entirely comparable, (even as between Canadian provinces due to different provincial practices regarding incorporation), but they nevertheless can be relied on to represent certain general relationships. In regard to illiteracy, the chief general tendency is for the southern states, where there is a large coloured population and a relatively high rate of illiteracy, to be at the bottom of the library list. The two columns offering most explanation are probably those showing library expenditure per capita, and per volume circulated. The message of these seems obvious. Canadians spend only about half as much per capita on public libraries as the people of the United States, and since they get rather more than half as many books from them, they receive all that they pay for. If the entire cost were set against outside circulation, it would cost nine cents to circulate a book in Canada, ten cents in the United States. Canadian libraries on the whole do not receive the financial support necessary to make them an institution as much-used as in the neighbouring country.

Comparative Statistics of Public Library Service in the States of
United States and the Provinces of Canada.

(Arranged in order of circulation per capita)

State or Province	Circulation		Per Cent of Population without Public Library Service	Rural Popu- lation (Per Cent of total)	Expenditure		Per Cent illiterate of population 10 years and over
	Per Capita	Per Volume			Per Capita	Per Volume	
1 California ^x	9.1	4.2	2	27	.77	.08	2.6
2 Massachusetts ...	7.8	3.4	-	10	1.08	.14	3.5
3 New Hampshire ...	7.2	2.0	.4	41	.60	.08	2.7
4 Wyoming ^x	7.0	5.4	4	69	2.77	.40	1.6
5 Oregon ^x	6.8	5.9	30	49	.56	.08	1.0
6 Connecticut	6.7	4.0	.9	30	.74	.11	4.5
7 Indiana ^x	6.4	5.1	27	45	.43	.07	1.7
8 Vermont	6.3	2.1	7	67	.41	.07	2.2
9 Washington	6.2	7.2	41	43	.42	.07	1.0
10 Wisconsin ^x	5.9	6.0	30	47	.44	.07	1.9
11 New Jersey ^x	5.4	5.3	5	17	.59	.11	3.8
12 Dist. of Columbia	5.4	5.7	-	-	.75	.14	1.6
13 Ohio ^x	5.0	5.2	7	32	.68	.14	2.3
14 Rhode Island	4.9	3.1	4	8	.59	.12	4.9
15 Maine	4.8	2.3	26	60	.25	.05	2.7
16 Iowa	4.6	4.8	52	60	.26	.06	0.8
17 Michigan ^x	4.4	4.8	24	32	.38	.09	2.0
18 New York ^x	4.3	4.3	13	16	.62	.14	3.7
19 Delaware ^x	4.3	4.3	-	48	.43	.10	4.0
20 Utah	4.2	4.9	33	48	.31	.07	1.2
21 Ontario ^x	4.1	4.4	37	39	.35	.09	2.3
22 Illinois	4.1	4.9	25	26	.49	.12	2.4
23 Minnesota ^x	4.0	5.0	40	51	.39	.09	1.3
24 Colorado	3.8	4.2	44	50	.31	.08	2.8
25 Nevada ^x	3.6	1.7	33	62	.39	.11	4.4
26 Nebraska	3.3	3.9	50	65	.22	.07	1.2
27 Montana ^x	3.1	3.1	49	66	.22	.07	1.7
28 Prince Edward Island ^x	3.0	6.9	-	77	.35	.12	2.7
29 Yukon	2.8	.9	62	68	.42	.15	22.6
30 Missouri	2.8	4.7	50	49	.24	.09	2.3
31 Idaho	2.7	4.7	68	71	.18	.07	1.1
32 South Dakota	2.7	4.5	69	81	.21	.08	1.2
33 British Columbia ^x	2.6	6.7	41	43	.22	.09	4.0
34 Kansas	2.6	5.0	53	61	.19	.07	1.2
35 Arizona	2.4	5.0	36	66	.07	.03	10.1
36 Oklahoma	2.3	7.2	62	66	.10	.04	2.8
37 Pennsylvania ^x ...	2.3	4.9	45	32	.26	.11	3.1
38 Alberta	2.1	6.7	70	62	.15	.07	3.4
39 Maryland ^x	2.1	3.8	20	40	.27	.13	3.8
40 Tennessee ^x	1.7	5.8	58	66	.12	.07	7.2
41 Florida	1.6	4.8	60	48	.13	.08	7.1
42 North Dakota	1.5	5.0	81	85	.10	.07	1.5

Comparative Statistics of Public Library Service in the States of
United States and the Provinces of Canada. - (Concl'd.)

(Arranged in order of circulation per capita)

State or Province	Circulation		Per Cent of Population without Public Library Service	Rural Popu- lation (Per Cent of Total)	Expenditure		Per Cent illiterate of population 10 years and over
	Per Capita	Per Volume			Per Capita	Volume Circu- lated	
13 Saskatchewan ..	1.4	6.8	82	68	.11	.08	4.1
14 Texas ^X	1.3	5.5	65	59	.10	.08	6.8
15 Manitoba	1.2	7.1	62	55	.10	.09	4.5
16 Virginia	1.2	1.7	67	68	.08	.07	8.7
17 New Mexico	1.1	3.3	67	75	.05	.05	13.3
18 Kentucky	1.0	4.2	63	69	.10	.09	6.6
19 North Carolina ^X	1.0	5.3	55	75	.06	.05	10.0
20 Louisiana ^X	1.0	5.1	62	60	.08	.06	15.5
21 Georgia .....	.9	4.8	71	69	.07	.07	9.4
22 Alabama ^X .....	.9	5.5	68	72	.06	.07	12.6
23 New Brunswick .	.7	3.0	80	68	.05	.08	6.9
24 West Virginia .	.6	4.9	88	72	.06	.10	4.8
25 South Carolina ^X	.6	3.6	60	79	.10	.15	14.9
26 Arkansas .....	.4	4.0	85	79	.02	.04	6.8
27 Nova Scotia ...	.4	2.0	76	55	.02	.06	4.3
28 Mississippi ...	.4	3.6	69	83	.02	.07	13.1
29 Quebec ⁽¹⁾3	1.3	64	37	.06	.23	4.8
U. S. A. ...	3.7	4.5	36.7	43.8	.58	.10	4.3
CANADA	2.0	4.4	56.2	46.3	.18	.09	3.8

^X State or Province in which at least one county or regional library system is operating.

(1) Not including parish libraries. If the 1933 circulation figures for parish libraries are included the circulation per capita would be increased to .4.

Adult and Juvenile, Fiction and Non-Fiction

This year, for the first time, the libraries were asked to report separately the number of their adult and juvenile readers. Not all of them were able to do this, about 20 per cent of the borrowers being unclassified in the Dominion as a whole. Yet the reports are sufficiently complete to demonstrate considerable provincial differences in the attention given to juvenile readers. In Manitoba, Ontario and British Columbia the boys and girls are one-third (or more) as numerous as adults, in Alberta and probably Saskatchewan about one-fourth as numerous, in Quebec and (probably) New Brunswick about one-fifth as numerous. The figures as reported are given in the following table.

Registered Borrowers Classified as Adult and Juvenile

Province	Adults	Boys and Girls	Not Classified	Total
Prince Edward Island	-	-	21,918	21,918
Nova Scotia	-	-	22,000	22,000
New Brunswick	6,702	1,400	15,080	21,182
Quebec	18,759	3,767	6,657	29,183
Ontario	492,934	176,955	144,440	814,329
Manitoba	43,585	17,558	682	61,825
Saskatchewan	20,238	4,974	36,783	61,995
Alberta	47,625	12,653	3,682	63,960
British Columbia	74,065	24,842	4,127	103,034
Yukon	306	20	63	389
CANADA	704,214	242,169	253,432	1,199,815

The younger generation represents a special field of service to which some libraries are devoting a good deal of attention. In the later chapter of this Survey on School Libraries, a section is devoted to describing different types of co-operation between the public libraries and schools, and junior readers generally, that are being tried or practised in individual communities.

Libraries which cater to juvenile readers are liable to increase their circulation very rapidly, for juvenile books, where recorded separately, were reported to have circulated eleven times per volume in 1935 - a rate that is seldom equalled in the use of books in a library as a whole, (i.e. including adult volumes), as will be seen by reference to the following table.

Annual Circulation per Volume in Libraries of Different Sizes

Size of Library (Volumes)	Number of Libraries Circulating										
	Less than once	Once	Twice	Three Times	Four Times	Five Times	Six Times	Seven Times	Eight Times	Nine Times	
Under 5,000	129	145	74	51	29	9	9	-	1	1	5
5,000 - 11,000	14	20	33	16	18	10	5	5	-	2	1
11,000 - 21,000	-	5	6	5	3	-	8	2	1	1	1
Over 21,000	4	2	3	2	3	3	8	5	4	1	4
All Libraries, 1935 ..	147	170	116	74	55	22	30	12	6	3	9
1933 ..	159	165	106	62	55	26	28	27	9	8	12
1931 ..	172	174	82	55	34	19	36	21	7	7	15

An interesting point in this classification is the tendency for circulation volume to be highest in the largest libraries, even though some of these have a considerable proportion of their books in a reference section where they do not leave library, and are accordingly not counted in the circulation at all.

Libraries were asked this year to classify their books and circulation as fiction and non-fiction. In those that were able to do so, non-fiction books, (including reference sections), were found to be in the majority. There were 1,08,865 books of fiction with a reported circulation of 11,992,514, and 1,958,017 books of non-fiction with a circulation of 4,346,028. Some of the libraries including this classification of fiction and non-fiction included juvenile books, while others, (with 135,688 juvenile books accounting for a circulation of 1,487,545), recorded them separately. Still others, with 1,146,223 books and a circulation of 1,815, did not make a distinction between fiction and non-fiction at all.

Systems of Book Classification in Use

In addition to the usual information given in the directory of libraries Part II of this Survey, there is a column in this edition to show the type of book classification used in each library. This information has not been published before. Summary of it is presented herewith showing how the usage varies in libraries of different size. Only 386 of the 642 libraries report that they have any system of classifying their books, and among these the Dewey Decimal system is used by 301, after by 10, Library of Congress by one, while 74 claim to have devised special systems of their own. The Library of Congress system is used much more in university and college libraries.

Systems of Book Classification in Public Libraries

Size of library (Volumes)	Number of Libraries	Number Reporting a Classification system	System Reported			
			Dewey Decimal	Cutter	Library of Congress	Special Congress
Under 500	39	9	4	4	-	1
500 - 1,000 ..	59	21	10	-	-	11
1,000 - 2,000 ..	135	62	40	1	-	21
2,000 - 3,000 ..	114	59	44	1	-	14
3,000 - 4,000 ..	60	37	27	-	-	10
4,000 - 5,000 ..	46	31	25	1	-	5
5,000 - 11,000 ..	121	101	90	1	1	9
11,000 - 21,000 ..	30	28	28	-	-	-
21,000 and over	38	38	33	2	-	3
TOTAL	642	386	301	10	1	74

Public Library Staffs

In compiling information on librarians, the association and institute libraries were not included, as they depend largely on voluntary or part-time help. (Only six of them report librarians with library school training). This left 275 libraries in 1935. A summary of the data regarding their staffs is presented province by province in the table hereunder, for comparison with data from libraries of the kind two years earlier. It shows an increase from 65 to 72 in the number of libraries employing library-school trained staff, and an increase of 46 in the number of such employees.

Province	1935				1933			
	Number of Libraries	Librarians with any training	Library Assistants	Number with library school training	Number of Libraries	Librarians with any training	Library Assistants	Number with library school training
Prince Edward Island	1	1	25	5	2	1	3	
Nova Scotia	10	1	17	1	13	-	16	
New Brunswick ...	8	2	16	4	8	2	14	
Quebec	17	9	81	29	12	5	56	
Ontario	186	44	593	274	186	43	595	
Manitoba	4	2	42	4	4	2	41	
Saskatchewan	24	3	59	9	24	3	58	
Alberta	15	4	55	7	14	3	56	
British Columbia.	7	6	78	41	6	6	49	
Yukon	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	
CANADA	275	72	967	374	272	65	891	

The same data are presented in the next table arranged according to the size of libraries instead of their location. All but 18 of the 374 library school graduates, it will be noted, are in the 74 libraries with more than 10,000 volumes. More than one-third of the total are in the Toronto Public Library.

Size of library (Volumes)	1935					1933				
	Number of Lib- raries	Libra- ries with trained staff	Libra- ries with any rarians	Library and school Assist- ants	Number with train- ing	Number of Lib- raries	Libra- ries with trained staff	Libra- ries with any rarians	Library and school Assist- ants	Number with train- ing
Under 5,000	113	4	132	5	132	114	4	125	4	125
5,000 - 10,000	88	12	129	13	129	86	10	114	10	114
10,000 - 15,000	23	11	49	17	49	30	15	66	23	66
15,000 - 25,000	17	14	66	28	66	13	9	45	15	45
25,000 - 50,000	20	17	160	58	160	16	14	118	41	118
50,000 - 100,000	7	7	150	54	150	8	8	156	45	156
100,000 - 150,000	6	6	113	56	113	4	4	93	50	93
Over 150,000	1	1	168	143	168	1	1	176	140	176
TOTAL	275	72	967	374	967	272	65	891	328	891

The Urban Coverage of Public Libraries

Before turning, in the next section, to review attempts that are being made to bring library service to rural residents, it will be of interest to have a record of the completeness with which library service covers urban communities, (incorporated cities, towns and villages). The following table is for this purpose. Each column, after the first, indicates the extent of library coverage in places of different size, province by province. The key to entries under each province is as follows:

- (1) Urban population;
- (2) Urban population without public library service;
- (3) Per cent urban population without public library service.

Province	Urban Population and over	10,000	5,000 - 10,000	1,000 - 5,000	500 - 1,000	Under 500
<i>Nova Scotia -</i>						
(1)	231,654	103,070	73,374	46,771	8,439	-
(2)	111,487	20,706	42,110	41,069	7,602	-
(3)	48.1	20.1	57.4	87.8	90.1	-

Province	Urban Population	10,000 and over	5,000 - 10,000	1,000 - 5,000	500 - 1,000	Under 500
New Brunswick -						
(1)	128,940	68,203	21,765	36,813	2,159	-
(2)	45,659	-	12,935	31,302	1,422	-
(3)	35.4	-	59.4	85.0	65.9	-
Quebec -						
(1)	1,815,606	1,292,672	98,621	292,107	87,346	42,860
(2)	787,017	274,988	98,621	286,564	84,998	41,846
(3)	43.4	21.3	100.0	98.1	97.3	97.6
Ontario -						
(1)	2,095,992	1,535,152	180,127	300,386	63,052	17,275
(2)	82,226	-	17,070	44,867	11,756	8,533
(3)	3.9	-	9.5	14.9	18.6	49.4
Manitoba -						
(1)	315,969	252,172	12,344	29,975	16,650	4,828
(2)	55,064	16,305	5,747	18,177	10,653	4,182
(3)	17.4	6.5	46.6	60.6	64.0	86.6
Saskatchewan -						
(1)	290,905	117,799	31,216	38,106	23,831	79,953
(2)	121,036	-	5,027	22,838	17,841	75,350
(3)	41.6	-	16.1	59.9	74.9	94.2
Alberta -						
(1)	278,508	186,747	-	41,135	19,308	31,318
(2)	63,499	-	-	16,743	15,930	50,826
(3)	22.8	-	-	40.7	82.5	98.4
British Columbia -						
(1)	394,739	303,199	41,337	40,627	6,413	3,163
(2)	28,812	-	7,573	16,592	2,304	2,343
(3)	7.3	-	18.3	40.8	35.9	74.1
CANADA ⁺ -						
(1)	5,572,058	3,871,375	458,784	830,742	231,375	179,782
(2)	1,294,800	311,999	189,083	478,152	152,506	163,060
(3)	23.2	8.1	41.2	57.6	65.9	90.7

⁺ The Dominion totals include Prince Edward Island and the Yukon where all incorporated places have library service.

Quebec, including
parish libraries -

(2)	419,235	118,717	31,498	177,345	59,439	32,233
(3)	23.1	9.2	31.9	60.7	68.1	75.2

Regional Library Systems, Actual and Embryonic

The two-year interval since the last edition of this Survey has witnessed some substantial developments in the direction of regional library service in Canada, especially in Prince Edward Island, Ontario and British Columbia.

Prince Edward Island. - The Carnegie Demonstration has come to the end of its three year term in June, 1936, and the provincial Government has appropriated money for its continued support, though a much smaller sum than recommended by the Director of the Demonstration. A comprehensive and illuminating report on the three-year experiment has been issued, and may be obtained from the headquarters of the Prince Edward Island Libraries at Charlottetown. Some summary statistics are presented herewith. The first table shows where branches have been established and the work that has been done at each in 1935.

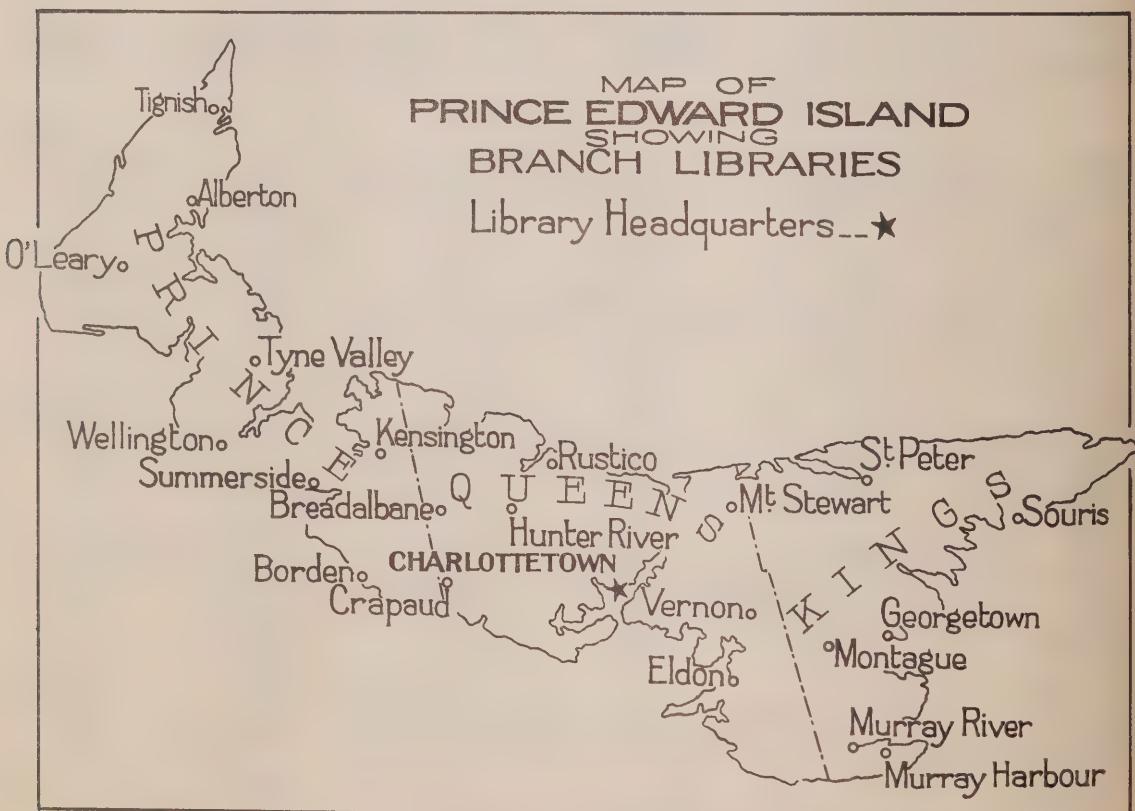
Branches	Registered Borrowers	Volumes at end of year	Circulation during year	Circulation per Borrowers
Alberton	812	1,320	8,820	10.9
Borden	562	1,021	6,437	11.5
Breadalbane	512	1,003	4,794	9.4
Charlottetown	5,715	5,823	83,703	14.6
Crapaud	682	980	7,684	11.3
Eldon	640	993	6,467	10.1
Georgetown	636	900	9,592	13.5
Hunter River	818	1,060	7,272	8.9
Kensington	951	1,336	11,274	11.9
Montague	906	1,075	9,458	10.4
Mount Stewart	626	917	8,433	13.5
Murray Harbour	604	805	8,059	13.3
Murray River	596	1,082	9,776	16.4
O'Leary	1,110	1,360	9,940	9.0
Rustico, (Deposit Station) ..	426	420	1,461	3.4
St. Peter	596	860	7,380	12.4
Souris	1,105	1,680	15,578	14.1
Summerside	2,053	2,200	17,976	8.8
Tignish	1,060	1,239	9,964	9.4
Tyne Valley	617	1,101	6,189	10.0
Vernon ^x	127	1,204	283	2.2
Wellington	764	1,140	8,650	11.3
Study Clubs and Women's Institutes			2,839	-
TOTAL	xx 21,918	29,519	261,029	11.8

^x Opened in December, 1935.

^{xx} In addition some 4,000 pupils use the library through the rural schools, and about 1,000 persons through the boxes of books sent to the Women's Institutes. Boxes of 30 selected books are available to Institutes more than five miles distant from a branch library.

	Fiction	Non-Fiction	Total
Number of volumes in library system	17,690	20,270	37,960
Number of volumes circulated during year	193,161	67,868	261,029
Circulation per volume	10.9	3.3	6.9

As already mentioned the table is for the calendar year 1935. By June, 1936, the number of registered borrowers had risen to 23,517. The population of the province is about 88,000. With reference to the figures for circulation, the Director says: "Almost every book which goes out in the winter months is read by several people before it is returned. It is the general opinion of our custodians that we should have a more correct estimate of the actual circulation if the figures were multiplied by three."



Prior to the Demonstration there were only two public libraries in the province. Their circulation was less than 50,000 volumes per year, as compared with the recorded provincial circulation of 261,029 in 1935. Over 25 per cent of the circulation is non-fiction. The book stock of each branch is changed annually, during the summer months,

and in addition any book in the system may be obtained by a borrower on special request, so that his choice is wide and varied. In the winter about 150 books weekly are sent out on special request, the total number thus supplied in three years being 13,500. Rural school teachers may take books to the number of one per pupil for two months at a time, from any branch. Annotated book lists on the following subjects have been supplied to the branches: Economics, Biography, Agriculture, Home Economics, Technical books, Ships and Sea, War and Peace. Readers consult these and obtain any book by special request.

During the three-year period a total of 41,820 books were bought and put into circulation. A financial statement for the entire period follows:

<u>Receipts</u>		<u>Expenditures</u>	
Carnegie grants	\$ 95,000	Salaries	\$ 28,561
Exchange on grants	9,749	Books	61,218
Provincial Government grant .	2,000	Periodicals	948
Interest	2,976	Binding	352
Fines	787	Supplies	3,860
		Printing	455
		Travel and transportation .	5,925
		Furniture and equipment ...	5,306
		Contingent	526
		McGill Summer School	900
		Maintenance and insurance .	974
Total Receipts	\$110,512	Total Expenditures ..	\$109,025

A sum of \$6,000 has been voted by the provincial Legislature as support for the last six months of 1936.

Nova Scotia. - The county library system continues to be operated by the Nova Scotia Department of Education through the medium of the rural and village schools. Further reference is made to it in the Chapter of this Survey on School Libraries. At this point it will be sufficient to quote from the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Education for 1935. "No additions were made to the travelling libraries in 1934-35 but the thirteen already organized continued to operate during the year. A study of the circulation figures for eight libraries made during the winter of 1935 showed that on the average each book was read five times in the period from 1932 to 1934. This compares favourably with a similar study made for the period two years earlier and shows that interest is being maintained. It is worth noting that the highest circulations are to be found in small rural sections - often sections receiving special financial assistance, while the lowest average circulations are found in village schools with relatively large enrolment."

Ontario. - The last two editions of this Survey have recorded the beginnings of a county library service in Lambton, sponsored by the Sarnia Public Library, which may be said to have pioneered in the field of regional library service in Ontario. The success of the experiment appears to have aroused considerable interest in other parts of the province, as the last two years have seen the beginnings of regional co-operation among established libraries in several other areas. Some of these can scarcely be called county systems as yet, but all evince the beginnings of collaboration which may result in such. Two of the associations are organized on the narrower basis of a town-ship.

Lambton County Library Association. - In operation for the past four years. Eighteen member libraries contribute \$25 annually for the purchase of books. Purchases are made with those of the Sarnia Library, and member libraries may also take advantage of co-operative buying for their own permanent titles. Books are exchanged every three months, twice a year by bookmobile and twice by direct exchange when the librarians from each library select their books from the entire county collection. Member libraries co-operate to the greatest extent possible with neighbouring rural schools. In some cases several schools have formed an association with a member library for the co-operative buying and exchange of books through the county association. During 1935 the 2,717 county books had a circulation of 22,498.

The member libraries are Alvinston, Arkona, Brigden, Copleston, Courtright, Forest, Inwood, Mandaumin, Oil Springs, Petrolia, Point Edward, Port Lambton, Plympton, Shetland, Sombra, Thedford, Watford and Wyoming.

Middlesex County Library Association. - Organized September, 1934. Twenty libraries in the county have joined the association. An annual membership fee of \$15 paid by each member library is used to purchase, catalogue and circulate the books of the association. Books are exchanged every three months at the London Public Library. Each library arranges for the transportation of its own books. The purchasing, cataloguing and preparing of books for circulation, compiling of circulation reports, arrangement of book packets and the system of exchange is all done by the staff of the London Public Library. The member libraries are Ailsa Craig, Byron, Belmont, Coldstream, Delaware, Dorchester, Glanworth, Glenco, Komoka, Lambeth, Lucan, Melbourne, Mount Brydges, Napier, Newbury, Parkhill, Strathroy, Thorndale, Wardsville and Wellburn.

Dufferin-Peel Library Association. - Organized December, 1935. Members, Brampton and Orangeville Public Libraries. Each library will spend \$100 on non-fiction books during 1936. The libraries will exchange books every three months. Inter-librar loans are for a period of three months after which the books are returned to the original purchasers.

Elgin County. - The librarians of two of the public libraries in the county report that a county library association is being formed.

Essex County Library Association. - Organized February, 1935. The six library members each purchase \$25 worth of new books annually. To avoid duplication, a list of the books suggested for purchase must be approved by the Executive Committee of the Association. Seventy-five per cent of the books purchased are fiction, the remainder non-fiction and juvenile. Each library retains its selection of books for two months and then provides for their transportation to the next library. When the circuit is completed the books become the property of the purchasing library. The member-libraries are Amherstburg, Cottam, Essex, Harrow, Kingsville and Woodslee. Other libraries express intention to join the Association.

Huron-Perth Library Association. - Organized in January, 1936, for the purpose of selecting and co-operative buying of adult non-fiction to be circulated among the four libraries comprising the Association, - Exeter, Hensall, Mitchell and Seaforth.

Kent County. - A county library association, to include the eight rural libraries of the county, is in the process of formation.

Lincoln County. - St. Catharines reports that a county library project has been under active consideration for over a year, and that there is reason to hope something will be achieved at an early date.

Norfolk County Library Association. - Three member libraries, Port Dover, Jarvis and Waterford. Each library purchases \$25 worth of books annually. Books are retained by the purchasing library for three months and then loaned to each of the other libraries for a three-month period. The books then become the property of the purchasing library.

Simcoe County. - Public libraries in the towns of Orillia, Midland and Collingwood have made arrangements for the purchase of non-fiction books for their joint use. Each library is assigned a different four-month period in the year, during which time the board agrees to purchase at least \$100 worth of non-fiction books, retailing at \$2.50 or more each. The books are retained in the purchasing library for four months following the period of purchase and then loaned for four months in each case, to the other libraries. The books are then returned to the purchasing library. Any book is subject to recall by either of the other libraries for a three-week period on the payment of 25 cents to cover the cost of mailing. There is also an arrangement under which the three libraries can borrow from one another books which have been on the shelves of the owning library for a year or more.

Howick Township Library Association, (Huron County). - Five libraries in the township pool their money for the purchase of books. Books are purchased four or five times a year. The central book collection is at Gorrie from which place the books are distributed among the libraries. Each library receives a change of books every three months. The libraries are Belmore, Fordwich, Gorrie, Wroxeter and Lakelet.

Saltfleet Township Library, (Wentworth County). - The library serves the whole township through eleven deposit stations situated in various sections of the township. The number of books placed in a deposit station depends upon the number of borrowers using the station. The books in each station are changed every three months. Books to the value of at least \$40 are placed in the Township High School Library each year. These are books that have been recommended by the teachers and are not available to the deposit stations. The library is maintained by a township tax levy of less than one-half mill.

Metropolitan Area of Toronto. - The regional problem in an area such as Toronto and environs is in some respects in a different category to any of the foregoing. It will be best understood by quoting from the last Annual Report of the Chief Librarian of the Toronto Public Library: "All along our eastern, northern and western borders there are settlements of people who have chosen to live there to avoid taxes levied on dwellers in the City The Public Libraries Act provides that such persons living outside the municipality may have such (library) privileges by paying a fee set by the Library Board of the City. This would seem to dispose of the case - and so it does logically. But the matter is by no means settled, and by the devious methods known to man some of these people manage to get books; others can't. Such a law is not workable I am suggesting that there be a thorough systematic study made of the matter as it affects Toronto, and that a metropolitan area be planned so that all who live within a certain distance of the City may have an opportunity of sharing in the educational benefits of the Libraries under a general taxing law covering all that territory." Such a survey is being made in 1936.

Other Beginnings in Ontario. - In some cases two libraries have arranged periodic or occasional exchange of a number of volumes, most often non-fiction apparently. Apple Hill, for instance, mentions an exchange with Martintown. In a few cases larger libraries have helped neighbouring smaller libraries by bulk loans, - Galt, for instance, has loaned to Preston and other points. With few exceptions, however, the only collaboration mentioned by the larger libraries, not counting those included

in the above-mentioned associations, is in the matter of inter library loans of one or a few volumes, by special request. Some, of course, discard a considerable number of books annually and donate them to small or weak libraries, as in other provinces.

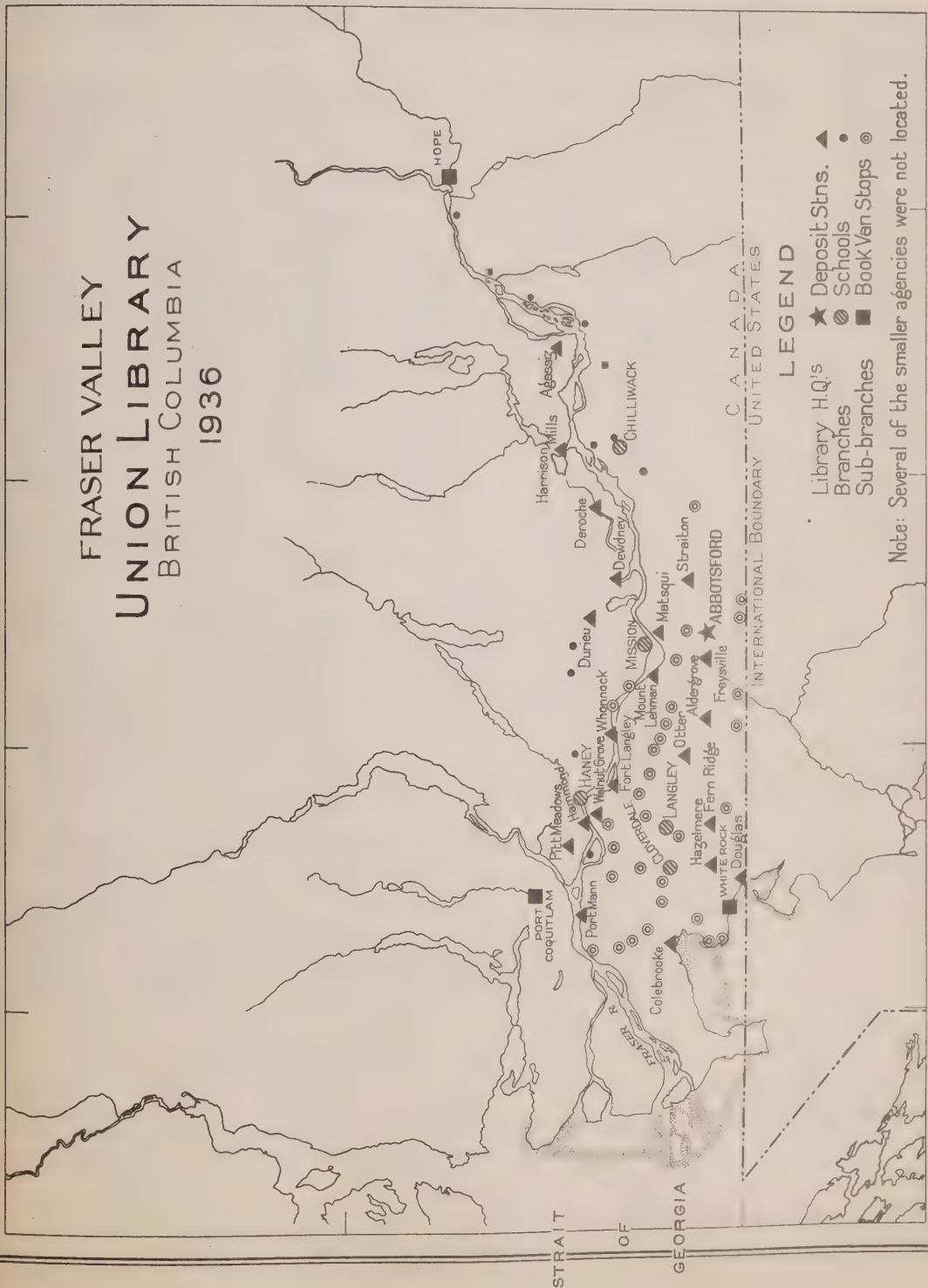
There appears to be a good deal of variation in the relationships between the town or village libraries and their adjoining rural areas. Some make a definite effort to enlist rural interest, by making the fee little more than nominal, granting concessions in the way of allowing a larger number of books to be taken out by rural subscribers, a longer time to keep them without penalty, or opening the library at hours especially convenient for farmers. A few mention close co-operation with rural schools, Women's Institutes or clubs in the farming community, the latter sometimes putting on concerts for the benefit of the library and in return receiving library service. In some cases the library receives an annual grant from one or more adjoining townships, (rural municipality), for its service to rural patrons. A small number of the libraries are primarily rural community organizations, one for instance being conducted by a rural school section, (district).

Prairie Provinces. - With the exception of five larger centres, public library service in Manitoba is provided by women's organizations, mainly Women's Institutes. Many of the Institutes exchange a few dozen or a few hundred volumes with a neighbouring institute when an opportunity presents itself, but there seems to be no established system in the exchanges. This method of interchange extends even to the travelling libraries supplied by the Department of Education, it being less costly to move them from town to town than to return them to Winnipeg for reshipment. Several Saskatchewan and Alberta libraries also mention occasional exchanges, but none reports any regular system. One library says, "have tried but no success so far."

Two city libraries in the Prairie Provinces give special attention to their surrounding rural territory. These are Saskatoon and Lethbridge. The scope of the work at Saskatoon has made it seem more appropriate to include the description with the section of this Chapter on travelling libraries. Lethbridge reports that it has a membership of about 500 outside the city, made up of individual members and members in schools, accounting for a circulation of 14,000 in 1935. A small fee is charged for rural membership. Individual members receive their books in person or have them sent in and out by mail. Arrangements with the schools are described in the Chapter of this Survey on School Libraries.

British Columbia. - In this province there seem to be very few exchanges arranged between independent libraries, due probably to the fact that it is possible for smaller libraries to obtain substantial book-loans from the provincial Public Library Commission. There are, however, noteworthy developments to record in the direction of genuine regional library service. In 1934 the Carnegie Demonstration in the Fraser Valley became the publicly-supported Fraser Valley Union Library, a permanent regional institution. And as a result of the work of the Demonstration, the Okanagan and Kootenay districts voted in January last to organize regional libraries similar to the one in the Fraser Valley. There was also a plebiscite on the question on Vancouver Island but the vote was not heavy enough to warrant the adoption of the system. Vancouver Island has subsequently increased its favourable vote and a union library is at present in the process of organization. The Kootenay district, however, has decided not to go ahead with the scheme.

FRASER VALLEY
UNION LIBRARY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
1936



The following tables present statistics of the Fraser Valley Union Library for 1935. The first table relates to the book distribution aspect of the library.

Agencies (125)	Registered Borrowers			Circulation			Circulation per Borrower
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	
<u>Branches</u>							
Chilliwack ..	2,116	478	2,594	27,061	5,612	32,673	12.6
Mission	944	220	1,164	13,064	3,405	16,469	14.1
Abbotsford ..	613	214	827	12,654	3,788	16,442	19.9
Langley	526	178	704	10,939	2,456	13,395	19.0
Haney	669	303	972	9,524	2,222	11,746	12.1
Gloverdale ..	358	199	557	10,627	1,958	12,585	22.6
<u>Sub-Branches</u>							
White Rock ..	366	221	587	5,691	1,439	7,130	12.1
Hope	207	36	243	3,453	541	3,994	16.4
Port Coquitlam	263	154	417	5,682	1,612	7,294	17.5
<u>Deposit Stations (23)</u>							
	2,571	733	3,304	36,463	7,547	44,010	13.3
<u>Book Van Stops (68)</u>							
	1,945	404	2,349	34,325	6,651	40,976	17.4
Schools (25)	-	*2,247	2,247	-	17,669	17,669	7.9
TOTAL ..	10,578	5,387	15,965	169,483	54,900	224,383	**14.1

* Registration of schools served.

** Exclusive of schools the circulation per borrower is 15.1

Branches are open 5 days a week, Sub-Branches 3 days a week, and Deposit Stations one to two days a week.

	Classified as		Classified as		Total
	Fiction	Non-Fiction	Adult	Juvenile	

Number of volumes in

library system	12,749	12,404	18,293	6,860	25,153
Circulation during year ..	151,172	73,211	169,483	54,900	224,383
Circulation per volume ..	11.9	5.9	9.3	8.0	8.9

It will also be of interest to have a table relating the work of the library to the units of local governments that participate in its support. This follows. The estimated populations of the different units are those appearing in the Annual Report of the Regional Librarian. The whole area covered is approximately 100 miles long by

.6 miles wide.

Units of Local Government	Population	Registered Borrowers	Circulation	Per Cent of Population		Circulation	
				Registered	Per Capita Borrower	Per	Per
Hilliwack City) Hilliwack District).....	8,263	3,267	38,778	39.5	4.7	11.9	
Mission Village) Mission Dist. Municipality).....	3,593	1,434	19,226	39.9	5.4	13.4	
Iatsqui Dist. Municipality) Sumas Dist. Municipality).....	6,157	2,242	33,390	36.4	5.4	14.9	
Abbotsford Rural School District).....							
Port Coquitlam City 1,312		417	7,294	31.8	5.6	17.5	
<u>District Municipalities</u>							
Kent 1,207		590	6,207	48.9	5.1	10.5	
Surrey 5,537		2,155	36,225	38.9	6.5	16.8	
Maple Ridge 4,932		2,098	24,418	42.5	5.0	11.6	
Witt Meadows 832		375	4,496	45.1	5.4	12.0	
Surrey 8,521		2,778	44,677	32.6	5.2	16.1	
<u>Rural School Districts</u>							
Barnston Island 115		28	738	24.3	6.4	26.4	
Concord 90		19	428	21.1	4.8	22.5	
Deroche 210		131	2,090	62.4	10.0	16.0	
Dewdney 380		99	1,069	26.1	2.8	10.8	
Iatzic Prairie 150		19	389	12.7	2.6	20.5	
Iope 430		243	3,994	56.5	9.3	16.4	
McConnell Creek 65		33	455	50.8	7.0	13.8	
Popkum 100		37	509	37.0	5.1	13.8	
TOTAL 41,894		15,965	224,583	38.1	5.4	14.1	

NOTE: Where it is impossible to separate the circulation figures for adjacent units, one set of figures is shown for them combined.

Each unit of local government constituting the union library district is assessed on a basis of 35 cents per capita population. The method of raising the required amount is left to the various units. The income side of the library's financial statement for 1935 shows \$14,230 collected in tax assessments, a provincial grant of \$200, fines, fees, etc., amounting to \$452, making total receipts of \$14,882. On the side of expenditure, \$8,024 went to salaries, \$2,744 was spent for books, not including \$198 for periodicals and \$700 for binding and repairing. Operation of the book van cost \$705, rent and maintenance of property \$1,302. Total expenditures were

approximately the same as income.

Co-Operation of Public Libraries with Adult Study Groups

The preceding pages have recorded attempts that are being made to broaden the field of library service beyond the range of individual cities and towns, to make the urban libraries something more than isolated cases with wide intervening expanses of book-desert. There is, however, another kind of isolation which the public libraries must avoid if their fullest potentialities are to be realized. It is the isolation of a "water-tight" compartment in the community life, where the library lacks any vital relationship with the other educational organizations of its constituency, - the schools, adult study groups, clubs, associations, and the like. A later Chapter of this Survey will describe forms of collaboration between public libraries and schools that have been worked out in different communities; the present section will tell of steps that the libraries have taken to assist organized educational enterprises for the adult population, especially study groups of one kind and another. It is not exhaustive in detail, and probably does not even mention all communities where such collaboration is practised, for the thoroughness of the review is limited by the amount of information that was volunteered. But it should at least be illustrative of the ways in which the public libraries are giving assistance and direction to the adult education movement.

Prince Edward Island. - In Prince Edward Island the Carnegie Demonstration has not only followed a definite policy of co-operation with established local groups, especially the Women's Institutes, but from the outset has given active assistance and encouragement to the formation of community study clubs. The Director's Report for 1935 says: "We send packages of books to discussion and study groups. There are a number of these studying Crédit Unions, Social Credit, Unemployment, and a variety of other subjects." In considering the possibility of a well-defined island-wide development in adult education similar to the one in Cape Breton centering on St. Francis Xavier University, the Report says: "There are possibilities in Prince Edward Island of a similar awakening and the library would have a vital part to play in it."

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec. - In the two larger Maritime Provinces the only public libraries reporting co-operation with study clubs are Halifax and Truro in Nova Scotia, Sussex and Woodstock in New Brunswick. At Woodstock a club for young men meets in the library. From Quebec, only Ayers Cliff and Montreal Children's Library, and the Fraser Institute say that they attempt to co-operate with study groups. Here as elsewhere of course there may be little in the way of systematic group study for the libraries to encourage.

Ontario. - About 50 of the Ontario libraries report arrangements with study clubs. Those giving any details are mentioned herewith in alphabetical order, although the reader should be warned that it is not possible to do justice to the scope of the arrangements in the larger centres in so brief a summary.

The Travel Club uses the library for material for papers on different countries at Almonte. This appears to be one of the most popular varieties of study club in the province. There are such clubs at Aurora and Ayr, the next two towns in alphabetical order, enjoying the co-operation of their library in obtaining books on the countries in which they are interested each year. The Corby Library at Belleville compiles book lists for groups on request, and these are frequently published in the local newspaper. Brampton suggests books for reading and review in the local Travel Club and Book Club. The Campbellford librarian reports that she is starting a Reading Club that will follow a

definite programme. Chatham prepares special suggested lists and purchases added titles along the line of study planned by groups. Two Reading Clubs at Collingwood draw on the library for their books. Cornwall aims to supply the books required by study clubs, Dundas and Dunville each help one club. Gore's Landing sponsors a monthly literary meeting. Guelph gives special attention to the needs of groups. Hamilton prepares programmes and collects special information for the use of study clubs. Wingersoll mentions the securing of special books on art appreciation and on psychology for use in conjunction with two corresponding series of university extension lectures. Kingston reports the loan of books to Girl Guide summer camps; Kirkland Lake to the Young Women's Christian Association.

This review probably does not mention all of the libraries having a club room or lecture room in which study groups may meet, but the next three in alphabetical order are in this category. Kitchener says: "Our club room is open to clubs, which are largely university extension groups. We have two which meet every week during the season. Lists of books are made on any given subject for literary clubs, and addresses are given by the librarian and other members of the library staff." The London library co-operates closely with Parent Education classes, Workers' Educational Association, University Extension, and Art classes, through book lists and by having such groups meet in the library." Niagara Falls reports: "Study groups have the use of a club room in the library. Also, the library sponsors an Art Club which meets once a week for practical work and instruction. In addition to this a series of five university extension lectures were held."

North Gower co-operates with the Boy Scout troop by allowing each scout to become a patron for 25 cents, the sum entitling him to a book every week. The same arrangement is open to young farm-hands of the district. Oshawa gives advice to clubs on subjects as well as on books. Ottawa has a lecture room used by the Arts and Letters Club and other groups. Peterborough helps clubs in the purchase of books, and aims to be liberal in the time allowed on borrowings. Similarly with Pickering which says in addition: "Although there is no reference department in the library, anyone engaged in preparing material for a group is allowed the privileges of a reference library." St. Catharines writes: "Every possible assistance and interest is taken in Clubs that resent their problems to the library." Besides the more common types of co-operation mentioned, St. Thomas arranges special displays of books in the library at the request of clubs. Sault Ste. Marie has a girls' reading club in connection with the juvenile department. Shelburne buys a magazine and books to meet the needs of a club. Simcoe helps an English Club and a Travel Club; Sombra an unspecified club. Walkerville helps to plan programmes and sees that necessary books are in the library. At Watford a Reading Club meets in the library basement. The Weston librarian says: "I am keenly interested in the Literary Club, Home and School Association, and mental health study group. I assist with their programmes by securing some of the speakers and material." At Whitby, presidents of clubs get the books required and are responsible for them, while the library tries to purchase what is required. Windsor makes bibliographies for all study groups.

Several libraries say that they give definite help to study groups without mentioning what form it takes. These include Bobcaygeon, Galt, Gananoque, Honeywood, Mount Forest, Newmarket, North Bay, Owen Sound, Pembroke, Port Arthur, Port Colborne, Ipley, Sarnia, Stouffville, Toronto and Walkerton.

Manitoba. - The only libraries in Manitoba reporting co-operation with study groups are Winnipeg and Portage La Prairie. The former does not give details. The latter says: "We co-operate with the Arts Club in reading courses, and the Club last year bought the new Encyclopaedia Britannica for the library."

Saskatchewan. - Moos Jaw reports that it caters to the needs of study groups; Regina that it works constantly with study clubs, musical and other organizations of a similar nature. Saskatoon says: "In our book purchases study groups are given 'right of way', over all other requirements. Lists of required books are received from about twenty groups, usually in the summer and a month or so before the group starts work. If the study group is large additional copies of each title are secured. The groups are permitted to borrow the books for the whole winter and make the necessary exchanges within themselves. This means, of course, a good deal of duplication as there are many books required by groups which we have to have for the general public as well."

Other libraries claiming to co-operate with groups for study are Battleford, Gabri, Macklin and Rosetown.

Alberta. - Calgary "serves numberless study groups with books." At Cardston "the young people's organization of the Mormon Church, when they have finished with the books furnished for their winter study, place them in the library." Edmonton works with the Arts and Letters group of the Local Council of Women and the Dickens Fellowship Study group. At Red Deer clubs donate part of the price of particular books needed. Libraries not specifying the nature of their collaboration are Beverly, Camrose, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat.

British Columbia. - The Fraser Valley Union Library besides having its own study clubs in connection with its branches, co-operates with groups otherwise sponsored. New Westminster says: "Study clubs send in lists of books desired and these are loaned on special reference slips, for the time required." North Burnaby reports: "A Book Club (fiction) is run by the library. This makes it possible to buy some newer fiction, which is later brought in for ordinary circulation in the library when the club members have read the books." Prince Rupert procures material for two reading clubs. Victoria says: "We co-operate with study clubs in making lists of books and in lending books." Vancouver and Nanaimo also report co-operation with study groups, but give no details.

Women's Organizations in Public Library Work

If the directory in the latter part of this Survey is consulted it will be seen that a considerable number of the libraries recorded in the public library section, especially in some provinces, are conducted by women's organizations, - The I. O. D. E., United Farm Women, Women's Institutes, etc. There are many other community libraries conducted by such groups which do not appear in the list, as it does not attempt to include those with fewer than 300 books. There are very likely some of the larger size omitted due to the difficulty of securing a complete list of them. Some seem to be working away and offering library service so unostentatiously that even the provincial headquarters of their organization have no record of it.

Mention has already been made of the way in which the Women's Institutes in Prince Edward Island have been co-operating with the new provincial library system. Occasional Institutes in the two larger Maritime Provinces and Quebec conduct Community libraries, or in various ways assist existing libraries. Similarly in Ontario where 85 branches give financial assistance to a library, several donate books, and 27 own and maintain one. Outside of five cities and towns, Manitoba communities are almost entirely dependent on women's organizations, especially Women's Institutes, for community libraries. In Saskatchewan many of the Homemaker's Clubs go in for library service. The summary that follows, from an unpublished study of their library work made in 1935 by the Director of Women's Work at the University of Saskatchewan, is reproduced here, in the belief that some of the comments and constructive suggestions may be applicable also in other provinces.

"A number of Homemakers' Clubs are responsible for library services in their communities and are thus meeting a real need of the people living there. The greatest weakness of our present method, or lack of method, seems to be the fragmentary way in which the work is being carried on, the excessive duplication of certain types of reading available, and the failure to meet the need for other types. Those who have considered the problem realize there should be some method of co-ordination, but are puzzled as to how to proceed. There is also the question of expense in inaugurating a centralized system and paying a full-time worker for services which are not given voluntarily or which are rewarded by a very small remuneration.

"Units for consolidation might be the municipality, a city or larger town with its subsidiary communities, or in some cases, the territory included in a district Homemakers' organization.

"Since my work is largely with Homemakers' Clubs, I shall speak first of some possibilities here. The Davidson district includes the towns on the Canadian National Railway line between Regina and Saskatoon, from Hanley to Chamberlain, with adjoining communities. At all of the towns, as well as at Dundurn, the Homemakers' clubs maintain lending libraries. The annual amounts available for upkeep are small, and every year there is a desire expressed to exchange books. Since each group has acted independently in making selections and all have been influenced to buy the most talked of books, there is little opportunity to make exchanges. At the last convention of the Davidson district in October, 1934, I suggested the appointment of a district library committee, who would receive requests and recommendations for books and who would place orders for all the libraries in the district, endeavouring to select in such a way that parcels of books could be exchanged by the different towns at intervals during the year. While all the districts in the province are not so compact or the clubs within such easy access of one another, there are others where a similar policy might be adopted. A few efforts are being attempted in different parts of the province and a brief outline of these follows:

"When I was in Indian Head a few weeks ago, a rural club whose members live some miles from the town raised the question of establishing a library in their community. I advised them against this until they had tried out a system of co-operation with the town library, contributing what money they had to spend for books to the Indian Head library and making an agreement whereby they could get parcels of books from town at stated intervals.

"An experiment of this nature is in operation at Kerrbert now. When the Falcyonia Homemakers' Club asked me how they might get some of the books being distributed by Mr. Angus Mowat, Saskatoon City Librarian, I hinted that they had better leave these for some of the outlying districts of the province and try to make an arrangement with the I. G. D. E. library at Kerrbert. They have done this, but officers get the books from Kerrbert and take them back and the club pays a stipulated sum to the library.

"The Garnock Homemakers' Club, (10 miles from the town of Kelliher), conducts a Mechanics and Literary Institute Library so as to give a maximum of service. The collection of more than 600 volumes is divided into three parts, two of these being placed at a library point and the third in the town of Kelliher. These are exchanged from time to time. This library also receives from the parliamentary library at Ottawa copies of a number of outstanding monthly journals and reviews.

"Another Homemakers' group that is rendering excellent service to its community is the White Heather Club of Govan. Not only do they have good modern fiction,

but their books include poetry, classics, travel, history, economics and biography. This club has a well-qualified library committee that handles the yearly appropriation of about \$50 most economically and thoughtfully.

"At Nokomis, the Wreford and Mount Hope clubs have combined forces on the library in the town. Although they have over 1,000 volumes, these are not so well selected as those of White Heather. Smaller libraries are operated at Tate, Venn, Simpson and Semans.

"A consideration of the above statements combined with a study of the map of Saskatchewan would indicate that Nokomis would be an appropriate centre for a regional library experiment. Weather conditions in Saskatchewan do not permit automobile travel in the winter months and Nokomis' position on two lines of railway seems ideal.

"If the American Library Association should decide to recommend that the Carnegie Corporation conduct a Library experiment in Saskatchewan similar to those now in progress in the Fraser River Valley of British Columbia and in Prince Edward Island, I should be most happy to encourage our Homemakers' Clubs to give the project their utmost support."

In Alberta and British Columbia, women's organizations participate to some degree in library work. Two I. O. D. E. libraries in Alberta are recorded in the directory of this Survey. The president of the Alberta Women's Institutes says: "I believe there are 22 branches of the Alberta Women's Institutes which own libraries. In each of these there are from 200 to 500 books on the shelves, and in addition travelling libraries are obtained from the University Extension Department. The libraries have as subscribers, not only institute members, but they are available to all persons in their local communities."

Travelling Libraries

Statistics relating to public library service would not be complete without reference to the travelling libraries which circulate in every province of Canada. The object of travelling libraries is to supplement the book stock of small public and school libraries and to provide some public library service in communities otherwise without any. Three universities, Acadia, Dalhousie and St. Francis Xavier conduct such a service in Nova Scotia, and McGill University circulates libraries in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Each of the five most westerly provinces operates a provincial system of travelling libraries with headquarters at the provincial capital. In Saskatchewan the provincial service is augmented by libraries sent out by the Saskatoon Public Library, while in Alberta the Lethbridge Public Library circulates boxes of books among the rural schools in the vicinity of the City. (See Chapter on School Libraries). The National Chapter of the I. O. D. E. operates a system of travelling libraries and reports 18 libraries in circulation during 1934-35. Seven were circulating in British Columbia, six in Nova Scotia, and two each in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

The following table is a summary of the activities of the various universities and provincial government departments offering this form of public library service during 1935. The circulation of the books is not shown as in most of the provinces no record of such figures is available.

Travelling Library Sources in Canada	Books available	Number of libraries sent out	Average number of books to a library
Acadia University	175	8	25
Dalhousie University	1,094	22	30
St. Francis Xavier University	900	50	30
McGill University	16,000	242	40
Ontario, Department of Education	23,822	598	45
Manitoba, Department of Education	10,700	182	50
Saskatchewan, Bureau of Publications	100,000	2,220	50
Saskatoon Public Library	x	438	55
University of Alberta	12,075	345	35
British Columbia Library Commission	50,000	570	80
Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire ...	x	18	x

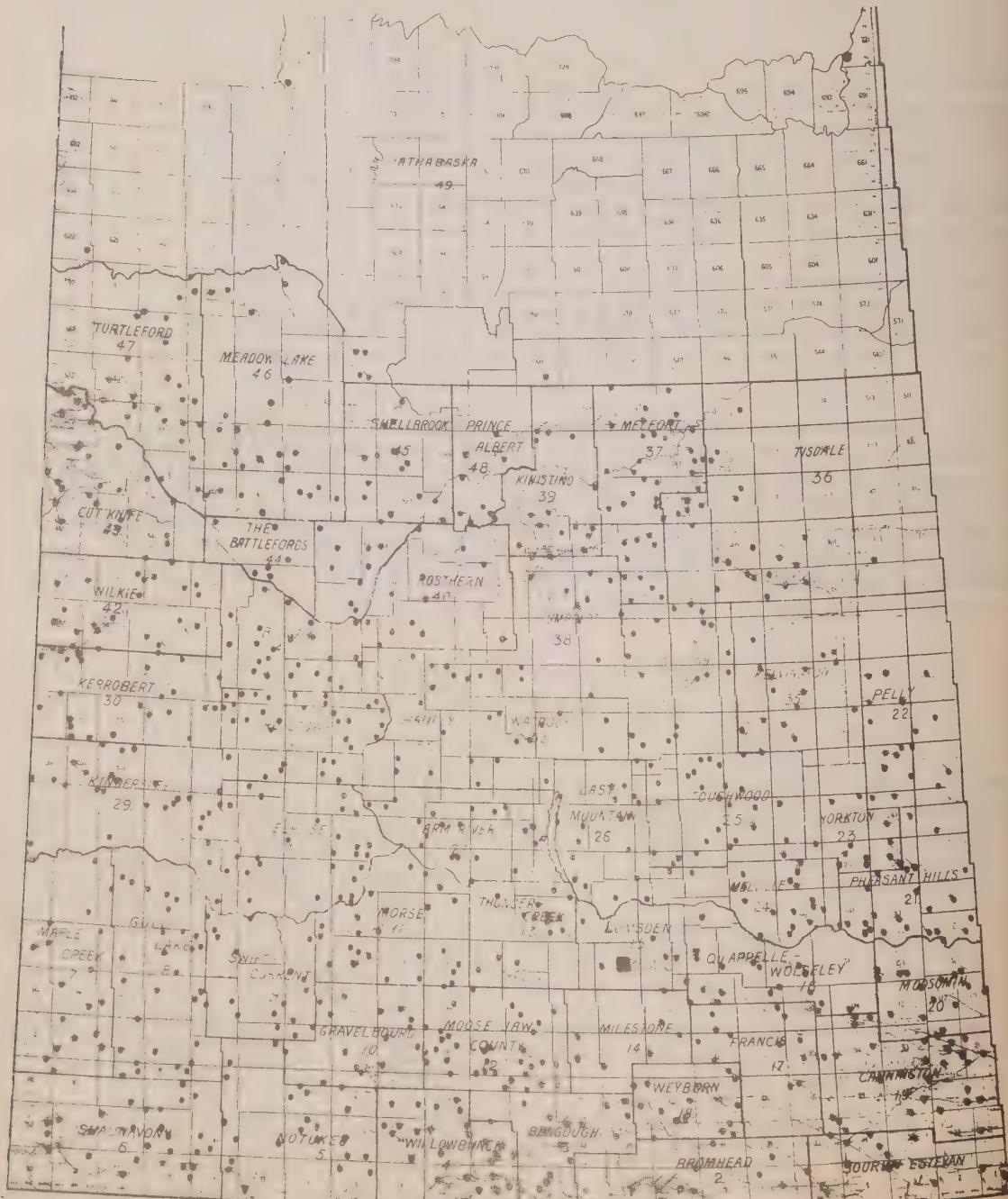
Compared with the years immediately preceding, there was, generally speaking, an increase in the work done by the travelling library systems of the universities in the four most easterly provinces, and by the Ontario system; but financial support was insufficient to permit the western provincial systems to continue their growth. The Manitoba libraries suffered most in this respect, their appropriation having been suspended since 1933. Significant trends in the Ontario system, including the increased use in schools and enhanced proportion of adult non-fiction, are in evidence in the four-year summary that follows:

	1932	1933	1934	1935
Libraries loaned to -				
Public libraries	151	143	198	247
Schools	12	53	59	192
Women's Institutes	67	98	85	77
Miscellaneous	138	145	103	82
Total - Ontario	368	439	445	598
Circulation -				
Juvenile	7,433	9,393	15,105	17,131
Adult Non-Fiction	3,970	7,016	9,042	9,850
Adult Fiction	13,709	15,648	12,926	15,040
Total - Ontario	25,112	32,057	37,073	42,021

The provincial system in Saskatchewan maintains its pre-eminence in point of volume of work done. Its coverage of the province is so general that a map is included in this Survey, (page 30), to demonstrate it. For three years the province has also had

SASKATCHEWAN TRAVELLING LIBRARIES, 1936.

Regina, Provincial Bureau of Publications, Library Headquarters
Each dot represents a community receiving a library.



the advantage of a somewhat similar service from the Saskatoon Public Library an enterprise that calls for description at some length.

Starting in 1933 the librarian of the Saskatoon Public Library solicited and received used books from large public libraries in eastern Canada, especially from Toronto Public Library, and the I. O. D. E. They were carried free by the railways to Saskatoon where they were sorted into boxes and shipped to rural communities, mainly to the drought area in the south-west part of Saskatchewan and the newly-settled districts in the extreme north. A few were sent to Manitoba and Alberta. The Saskatoon Library supplies the packing cases, sorts, lists and ships the books, and keeps a history of each box as it travels around. In two years 716 boxes containing 39,380 books were sent out, and exchanges between localities without returning the books to the city bring the total to 50,000. Individual readings or circulation of the books would be several times this figure. It is expected that about 400 boxes will go out in 1935-36, and it is proposed to carry on the work as long as books are available. Freight is paid from Saskatoon, out and return, by the borrower. The communities are informed of the availability of the case libraries through the co-operation of the press.

Next to Saskatchewan the British Columbia Public Library Commission sends out the largest volume of books as travelling libraries. The libraries here are considerably larger than from other sources. Most of them are sent out from Victoria, but since 1933 the Commission has had a branch operating at Prince George to serve areas remote from the capital. The following table shows trends in the last six years.

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Libraries sent out -						
General	356	403	396	421	387	408
Schools	80	95	180	131	157	172
Total	436	498	576	552	544	580
Volumes sent out	39,103	42,459	47,188	45,319	42,512	46,300
Circulation from Victoria -						
Fiction	83,953	89,444	83,363	88,956	81,550	87,533
Non-Fiction	29,144	29,885	28,403	43,094	49,240	46,475
Juvenile	32,714	39,348	45,056	46,983	57,575	55,510
Total	145,871	158,677	156,821	178,963	188,365	189,520
Circulation from Prince George Branch				30,015	30,715	32,220

Open Shelf Libraries

Open shelf library service, the loaning of specified books by mail to individual borrowers distributed over a wide area, is offered in most of the provinces. The books are mainly non-fiction and may be borrowed one, or a few at a time. In some cases the borrowing is restricted to teachers, clergymen, or other occupational groups.

The Nova Scotia Department of Education and the Protestant section of the Quebec Department of Education maintain such libraries for the use of school teachers and inspectors. McGill University conducts a service of this type for clergymen and 90 books were loaned during the year. The Legislative library of Ontario offers such a service to school teachers, provincial civil servants and members of the legislature. The Public Libraries Branch of the Ontario Department of Education offers a limited open shelf service for persons unable to obtain specific volumes from their local library, or without library service. Wesley and Manitoba Colleges have a collection of some 250 books, available to country ministers. During 1935, 117 ministers registered as borrowers and a circulation of 942 was recorded.

St. Francis Xavier University maintains an open shelf library for the use of the members of the study clubs organized by its Extension Department. The library contains 1,500 volumes, practically all of which are non-fiction. During the year some 3,000 volumes were loaned. Expenditure on books and book repairs amounted to \$600.

The Manitoba Department of Education maintains an open shelf library containing 1,175 books. During the year 740 books were mailed to 515 registered borrowers on a postage fee basis.

The Saskatchewan Bureau of Publications operates an open shelf library containing some 11,000 volumes. The books are practically all non fiction.

University of Alberta. - The circulation of 19,726 recorded by the open shelf library of the Department of Extension was the highest in the history of the library. Of the total circulation, 13,707 were non-fiction and 6,019 were fiction. In addition 2,536 pamphlets and clippings were loaned. Another service offered by the library is the distribution of plays to amateur dramatic groups. During the year 597 communities were supplied with a total of 5,575 plays.

British Columbia Public Library Commission. The open shelf library of the Commission, a collection of non-fiction books, loaned 10,882 volumes as compared with 8,527 in 1934. The persons taking advantage of this service numbered 4,084, an increase of 1,153 over the previous year. In addition the Prince George Branch made 6,951 loans to individual borrowers.

Provincial Departments or Boards

In the statistical summary of financial support, appearing on a previous page, it was apparent that there are considerable differences in the extent to which public libraries are subsidized by provincial Governments. There are, of course, other ways in which the Province may assist, besides by grants in cash. Among these are the provision of travelling libraries and open shelf services, which have now been reviewed. Still another, however, is the maintenance of a branch of the provincial Government to give assistance, direction and co-ordination to public library work in the way that the Departments of Education do for the schools. Only two provinces have well-defined organizations for this purpose, - Ontario and British Columbia, the two in which public library service is most complete, (except for the new scheme in Prince Edward Island). The Public Libraries' Act is administered by the Department of Education in Saskatchewan and Alberta, but the interest of the Departments seems to be confined mainly to the routine payment of grants, as there is no employee of either entirely devoted to library work, and the supplementary library services of the Governments, including travelling and open shelf libraries, are conducted by other Departments, (in Alberta, by the provincial university).

In Ontario there is a distinct branch of the Department of Education, the Public Libraries Branch, concerned with library work. It is headed by an Inspector of Public Libraries and is responsible for the quarterly Ontario Library Review, the only library periodical published in Canada. The Annual Report of the Branch, to which the reader is referred for a review of the current scope of its work, constitutes a section in the Annual Report of the Minister of Education.

The provincial body in British Columbia is the Public Library Commission, consisting of three members without remuneration, but maintaining a permanent staff in Victoria whose duty is to assist and encourage the development of public library service. As does the Public Libraries Branch in Ontario, it conducts the provincial travelling and open shelf libraries. An Annual Report of its activities is published as a self-contained bulletin.

Public Library Legislation, 1934-35

Public library legislation enacted since the publication of the last survey was almost totally confined to the provinces of Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. In both of these provinces the permanent adoption of the Carnegie demonstrations necessitated the new legislation.

Prince Edward Island. - Chapter 14 of 1935 is a Public Library Act empowering the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to appoint a Public Library Commission consisting of seven members. The Act outlines the duties and powers of the Commission and provides for the appointment of a duly trained and qualified librarian as superintendent. The superintendent, in addition to supervising the administration of the Act, is to act as secretary of the Commission. This Act was repealed in 1936.

Nova Scotia. - The Plympton Public Library Society is incorporated by chapter 101, 1934.

New Brunswick. - Chapter 77, 1934, confers certain borrowing powers on the commissioners of the Free Public Library of Saint John but limits the total of the loans at any one time to \$10,000.

British Columbia. - Chapter 42, 1935, amends several of the sections of the Public Libraries' Act dealing with the formation of union library districts. The ballot used in the vote required for the formation of a union library district was formerly worded "Are you in favour of establishing a union library district in the area set out in the Order-in-Council providing for this plebiscite?" In future the ballot will read "Are you in favour of your, (municipality or rural school district, as the case may be,) becoming part of a union library district to be formed under the provisions of the Public Libraries' Act?" Only those municipalities or rural school districts having an affirmative majority are included in the proposed district. Provision is also made for the inclusion of any municipality or rural school district which may later enter into a written agreement with the board of management of the union district.

The board of management is to consist of one representative from each municipality and from each rural school district with a population of 1,000 or more. Rural school districts with a population of less than 1,000 appoint a joint representative for every 1,000 of their combined population. The representative of a municipality must be an elector in that municipality while the representative of a rural school district must be a qualified voter of the district. The tenure of office of each representative is not to exceed two years. The representative of a municipality is to

have a vote for each complete 3,000 of population in his municipality. Representatives of rural school districts each have one vote. Extraordinary expenditure must be approved by a vote of not less than three-fifths of the total vote of the representatives of the board of management.

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CHAPTER II. - UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE, AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The libraries for which data are summarized here are listed individually in the second table, (or directory) of Part II. They include normal schools. Their readers are mainly students and teaching staff of the institutions possessing the libraries, - about 65,000 full-time students and 7,000 teachers or professors.

In 1935 these libraries found more money for books than in either 1933 or 1931. The net increase in the number of volumes they reported was greater in the biennium 1933-35 than in the preceding. A contributing factor was the special annual grants of the Carnegie Corporation of New York to 30 of the libraries during the three-year period 1932-35. These grants exceeded \$200,000.

There are 232 libraries in this group. Compared with the 275 larger public libraries, (for which the classification in Chapter I showed a staff of 967, of whom 374 had library-school training), the university and college libraries reported a staff of 608, of whom 151 had attended a school of librarianship. Some of the 608 were student volunteers not receiving pay.

Statistics of the libraries by provinces are summarized below. The large number in Quebec results from the different organization of this province's secondary and higher educational system, - the large number of classical colleges, preparatory schools and theological seminaries of religious orders.

Summary Statistics, University, College, and Professional School Libraries, 1935.

Province	Number of li- braries	Volumes	Pamphlets (where recorded)	Period- icals Received	Expen- diture, books and period- icals	Staff	Number of staff with library school training
Prince Edward Island	2	9,201	x	57	2,727	2	2
Nova Scotia	18	392,249	29,650	745	23,181	39	11
New Brunswick	6	88,845	6,340	266	8,161	13	4
Quebec	107	1,905,331	151,279	6,261	100,766	264	41
Ontario	51	1,195,316	201,288	6,047	99,362	184	60
Manitoba	12	146,085	1,270	676	22,277	31	10
Saskatchewan	15	131,756	27,413	518	8,070	28	7
Alberta	13	121,067	4,300	691	7,000	23	10
British Columbia ...	8	126,294	11,631	526	17,677	24	6
CANADA, 1935 ..	232	4,116,144	433,171	15,787	289,221	608	151
1933 ..	232	3,856,713	398,025	-	235,029	-	-
1931 ..	230	3,615,402	-	16,191	246,617	-	-

The next table classifies the libraries according to size instead of location. The number of libraries in any single size group changes, of course, from year to year. The only size-group showing a fall in the number of volumes since 1933, with the number of libraries remaining the same, is the last on the table. This fall is due to the best Chinese Library being no longer reported by McGill. It has not been open for some time, and in 1936 arrangements have been made for transferring it to Princeton University.

University, College and Professional School Libraries, Classified According to Size, 1931, 1933, 1935.

Size of Library (Volumes)	1935		1933		1931	
	Number	Volumes	Number	Volumes	Number	Volumes
Under 1,000	1,000	14	7,145	24	13,315	26
1,000 - 5,000	5,000	77	218,700	77	208,494	80
5,000 - 10,000	10,000	51	351,547	54	382,913	53
10,000 - 20,000	20,000	40	498,110	30	385,272	24
20,000 - 30,000	30,000	17	418,200	17	406,587	18
30,000 - 40,000	40,000	11	377,268	12	407,961	10
40,000 - 50,000	50,000	6	261,690	2	85,950	4
50,000 - 100,000	100,000	11	815,317	11	754,260	10
100,000 - 200,000	200,000	2	284,574	2	261,638	3
Over 200,000	200,000	3	883,593	3	950,341	2
TOTAL		232	4,116,144	232	3,856,731	230
						3,615,402

The directory in Part II shows for each library the system of book classification in use. This information is summarized in the table below. Many of the libraries, especially those in Quebec, do not report the use of any standard system. The chief contrast with the usage of public libraries is the greater use of the Library of Congress and Cutter systems in the colleges and universities.

Systems of Book Classifications in University, College and Professional School Libraries.

Size of Library (Volumes)	Number of Libraries	Number reporting a classification system	System Reported			
			Dewey Decimal	Library of Congress	Cutter	Special and Other
Under 1,000	1,000	14	4	-	-	4
1,000 - 2,000	2,000	19	7	1	-	4
2,000 - 3,000	3,000	25	13	-	-	1
3,000 - 4,000	4,000	14	8	-	-	4
4,000 - 5,000	5,000	19	12	1	3	7
5,000 - 10,000	10,000	51	38	5	1	5
10,000 - 20,000	20,000	40	27	1	1	4
20,000 - 30,000	30,000	17	12	1	-	5
30,000 - 40,000	40,000	11	9	-	-	1
40,000 - 50,000	50,000	6	5	2	-	2
50,000 - 100,000	100,000	11	9	5	-	-
100,000 - 200,000	200,000	2	2	2	1	-
Over 200,000	200,000	3	3	2	6	41
TOTAL	232	149	80	22	6	

CHAPTER III. - BUSINESS, TECHNICAL SOCIETY AND GOVERNMENT LIBRARIES

The libraries included under this head are listed individually in Table III of Part II. They do not represent a single clearly-defined class as do the public and college libraries discussed in the two preceding chapters. This is rather a list of important book collections that come to the attention of the compilers and that are not included in the public and college groups. It is believed that the list of government libraries is reasonably complete, but there is no assurance regarding some of the other types, especially the business or company libraries, as it is manifestly not feasible to circularize all companies where libraries might exist. The names and locations of further libraries that merit a place in the list will be gratefully received by the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The first table hereunder classifies the libraries according to general types of ownership, and offers certain statistical information for each group.

Classification	No.	Volumes	Pamphlets (where recorded)	Periodicals and news- papers received	Libraries having full-time librarians		
					No.	Staff	^x Number who have attended a school of librarianship
Government Libraries -							
(a) Dominion	37	990,932	282,969	4,602	20	64	16
(b) Provincial	19	790,034	177,378	1,808	10	37	13
Technical Society Libraries -							
(a) Law Societies	13	229,202	540	513	10	16	2
(b) Other Societies	19	118,429	16,234	839	7	8	6
Business or Company Libraries							
	38	105,135	52,800	3,109	25	54	17
Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.H.A.							
	8	27,391	1,185	126	3	5	3
Other Libraries							
	16	50,957	3,961	516	4	10	3
TOTAL	150	2,312,080	535,067	11,513	79	194	60

^x Only four members of the staffs of the 71 libraries not employing a full-time librarian have attended a school of librarianship.

From the standpoint of size, the government libraries are dominant. Only a few of the smaller Dominion Government libraries are outside of Ottawa, and something like 40 per cent of the volumes in Ottawa are in the Library of Parliament. There are half a dozen specialized Departmental libraries of more than 60,000 volumes.

Provincial Government Libraries are about half as numerous as Dominion, but the Legislative libraries are large enough to bring the total number of volumes up to a figure approaching that of the Ottawa libraries.

Government libraries have a staff of 101 persons. One-fifth of the Dominion librarians have had library school training, one-quarter of the provincial. The Dominion proportion is about the same as in university and college libraries, but a considerable proportion of the college library help is voluntary or only partially paid whereas the government librarians are full-time employees.

Among the libraries owned by technical societies, the law collections average much the largest, though there are several other relatively large libraries including those of the Royal Society of Canada, Academy of Medicine and Royal Canadian Institute.

Most of the business or company libraries are intended purely for reference use by technical and executive employees, although a few are educational libraries for the use of the staffs in general.

The group "Other libraries" includes libraries for the blind at Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg, the libraries of local historical associations, etc.

The statistical data of the foregoing table arranged according to size of the libraries appears as follows: -

Size of Library (Volumes)	Number of each size	Volumes	Pamphlets (where recorded)	Periodicals and news- papers received	Libraries having full-time librarians		
					Total	Number Staff	Number who have attended a school of librarianship
Under 1,000	1,000	32	17,093	27,543	694	9	14
1,000- 5,000	5,000	60	153,022	94,306	2,696	22	31
5,000- 10,000	10,000	20	134,306	19,730	2,433	15	33
10,000- 20,000	20,000	16	218,016	41,540	1,186	13	24
20,000- 30,000	30,000	5	118,872	3,900	343	4	12
30,000- 40,000	40,000	1	35,000	10,200	-	1	1
40,000- 50,000	50,000	5	218,542	4,500	983	4	10
50,000-100,000	100,000	7	489,172	217,000	1,636	7	24
100,000-200,000	200,000	2	315,057	41,548	546	2	8
200,000 and over		2	613,000	75,000	996	2	37
TOTAL	150	2,312,080	535,067	11,513	79	194	60

CHAPTER IV. - SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The present Survey has not collected statistics of libraries from individual schools, (for the 1931 edition, high school libraries were circularized), but there is considerable basic information on school libraries which it has been possible to bring together without the use of a questionnaire. The compilers of this Survey have thought that persons interested in the general field of library work may find it useful to have an outline of existing practice in regard to school libraries in the different provinces for it becomes evident in any plan of modern library service that the provision of reading in supplement of school text books should not be treated as an isolated problem, but as part of the general problem of library service. That it is being so treated in some Canadian communities is evident from the activities described in the section below on "Co-operation of Public Libraries and Schools."

Insofar as the reading of school children is to be regarded as part of the public librarians' concern, the latter will be interested in a comparative description of the means used by Departments of Education and other bodies to encourage school libraries, and such a description is accordingly given hereunder. This is followed by a summary of opinions from school inspectors regarding the effectiveness of school library policies and the influence on libraries of the difficult economic conditions of recent years.

The Chapter closes with a word concerning the provision of the special reading sources required by teachers.

Provincial Money Grants for School Libraries

Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. - Each of these provinces offers a grant equal to one-half the amount spent by a local board in aid of a library annually, up to a maximum grant of \$10. The provincial grant, as well as the amount spent by the district, must be expended on books, so that out of the total book expenditure of a year the province pays one-third, the district two-thirds. The following summary shows the number of districts benefiting by such grants in New Brunswick in recent years, and their expenditure for books.

Year ending October 31,	Number of districts receiving grants	Amount of grants	Total book expenditure
1935	14	100	301
1934	11	105	359
1932	12	95	279
1930	19	166	506
1928	14	126	384
1926	12	115	347

As there are about 1,500 active school boards in New Brunswick, it will be noted that only about one in a hundred each year takes advantage of the library grant. The proportion in Prince Edward Island is apparently no greater, for the Department reports that from the time of its enactment the provision in the School Act offering library grants has rarely been called upon for fulfilment.

Nova Scotia. - Library grants are made only to school sections, (districts), which do not receive high school or manual training grants, - in other words, mainly to rural schools. If the books in a rural school are worth at least \$50 and there has been a circulation of at least 150 volumes in a year, the school is eligible for a library grant of \$10. If the value of the books is \$100, and the circulation 300 volumes, a grant of \$15 is earned. The grants are paid to the teacher, who acts as librarian. There has been a steady and substantial increase in the payments of recent years, as the following summary shows: -

1935	\$3,390	1931	\$1,940
1934	3,225	1930	1,705
1933	3,135	1929	1,265
1932	2,880		

As will be shown in the next section of this review, there has been a remarkable increase in the size and value of the rural school libraries of the province during these same years. Although as will also be shown, there have been other important reasons for the increase, it may be worth noting that the Nova Scotia plan of grants differs from the practice in the other Maritime Provinces, in that it deals directly with the teacher, not the school board, and makes the grants dependent on use of the books, (a teacher's problem), rather than on the amount of local expenditure, (a trustees' problem). After the minimum value of books is once reached, it is possible that the annual grant would be practically enough to keep the library up to the established standard; and this prospect, moreover, would act as a definite incentive, to the teachers in schools with sub-standard libraries, to improve them enough to reach the self-sustaining basis.

Quebec. - The Education Act says that the Government may appropriate as much as 2,000 in a year, out of the Superior Education Fund to aid the establishment of school libraries where suitable contributions have been made by the local school boards for the purpose. Such aid may be given either in money or in books. No record of expenditures under this section of the Act has been located by the compiler, and there is no record in the Education Act or Regulations of any provision for annual grants ear-marked for the maintenance of libraries.

Ontario. - One of the bases for payment of grants to secondary schools in Ontario is expenditure on teaching equipment including libraries. Ten per cent of a school's library expenditure for collegiate institutes, high schools or continuation schools, (not to exceed a certain maximum, varying with the size of the school), is paid by provincial grant. In the case of vocational schools the grant for equipment may be 10 per cent of its value, and in a composite school, (partly vocational and partly academic), it may be as high as 25 per cent.

Until 1932, the Department of Education had for many years encouraged the improvement of rural school libraries by meeting part of the school board's annual expenditure on them when it amounted to as much as \$10. The following summary shows the amount of the rural library grants in the last years they were available, the number of schools participating each year, and their total expenditure on books.

Year	Rural school library grants	Number of schools participating	Total expenditure of these schools on libraries	Total number of rural schools in province
				\$
1932	9,776	3,359	62,100	6,130
1931	24,930	3,109	59,061	5,986
1930	24,882	2,887	54,639	6,105

As may be seen from the table, about half of all rural schools participated in these grants each year, and their own locally-raised expenditures for books did considerably better than match the provincial grants. (Grants were available for only part of the year 1932).

Manitoba. - The system of the Manitoba Department of Education in supporting school libraries is, technically, perhaps a means of insuring that local boards support them, rather than of provincial support. Payment of a part of the annual school grant, except in cities, is conditional upon the money being spent on a library. Out of the grant earned, between \$10 and \$15 per teacher employed must be used for library support. In practice each school annually selects books to the appropriate value, and they are provided by the Department. Due to the unusual need of boards for the full provincial grant in cash, the practice was discontinued between 1931 and 1935. Most of the inspectors reported in the later year that libraries had in the four years become very seriously depleted, as little or no expenditure had been made on them. Compulsory library spending of at least \$10 per teacher is, however, again in force.

Saskatchewan. - See the next section. Library grants are made only to secondary schools; they receive an annual grant for equipment until a specified maximum value is attained.

Alberta. - Rural schools upon establishment become eligible for a grant of \$15, and during the first six years of their operation a grant as high as 15 cents per school day, (the actual amount depending on the inspector's rating), both of which grant may, at the discretion of the Department, be payable in books for the school library, or other equipment.

Some years ago there were grants for high school libraries. The latest report on inspection of high schools says as follows: "Very few accessions are made to school libraries. For the purpose of encouraging boards to build up their school libraries, the restoration of the Library Grant is advisable."

British Columbia. - Normally the Department of Education matches, dollar for dollar, the library expenditure of school boards, (up to \$50 per year in districts with one school, and up to \$150 in the largest districts), on condition that the grant also is spent for library books. Over \$3,000 per year was spent in these library grants until 1932, when they were discontinued. The books were usually purchased through the Department's Text-Book Branch, half of the cost of each order being paid by the board. Since then the boards have been obliged to pay in full for their orders, except for a 10 per cent discount. (Provision has been made for increasing grants in 1936).

Libraries of about 40 titles are given to new schools on opening. The last annual report records that 24 such libraries were donated; the preceding report, 16.

Other Statutory Assistance in Providing Books

Besides the offer of money grants, the Departments of Education use various other means of building up or maintaining the book stock in the schools under their jurisdiction. The enumeration of these methods below, while it may not be exhaustive, is complete enough to convey some idea of the variety of ways in which the problem of better school libraries can be attacked. Where definite standards have been found stated in Departmental Regulations, either as to size of libraries or expenditure on them, these are mentioned, whether the money is required to be provided from provincial or local sources. Where provincial money is spent in providing free texts this is mentioned, for it seems likely that large sums spent in this way are in some measure considered an alternative to spending on a larger variety of books for a library.

Prince Edward Island. - The Carnegie Library Demonstration, elsewhere described in this Survey, has given continuously increased attention to co-operation with the schools, ever since its inauguration in 1933. Insofar as the experiment is aided by provincial funds, (which has been only slightly to date), it may be regarded as a means used by the Province to encourage the development of school libraries. The need for such development was indicated in the Report of the Department of Education for 1933 when it said that in spite of numerous gifts of school libraries from private or philanthropic sources, "there are still many schools with no library equipment whatever".

But the Department reports for 1934 as follows: "Teachers now have the privilege of obtaining a number of books for their pupils which may be retained for two months, when they can be exchanged for others, (in the Carnegie Demonstration), and thus each school has access through its nearest branch to the whole supply of books in the provincial library". Hence, it appears that the school library problem would be largely solved if the experiment would develop into a permanent provincial institution, although the Department's 1935 Report states that the teachers in some schools feel that they cannot undertake the responsibility of taking charge of a borrowed collection of books, by reason of having no bookcase in the school in which they can be safely kept.

Nova Scotia. - In the last eight years the Department of Education has made the improvement of school libraries an important matter of policy. Two earlier editions of this Survey have described the establishment of county libraries in the schools, to provide reading for parents as well as children. Boxes of 25 books are moved about from school to school in rural and village communities three times yearly, in the 13, (of the 18), counties which have been provided with a library system. There are from 1,200 to 3,000 books in each system, the number depending on the size of the county.

Since 1927 the Department of Education has been presenting small permanent libraries and supplementary reading to the schools in greatest need of them. The gifts include reference material for high schools. In the first three years of the plan 100,000 volumes were placed in this way. The expenditure has been as follows:

1935	\$ 2,235	1931	\$13,312
1934	1,249	1930	6,212
1933	3,791	1929	10,151
1932	14,316	1928	5,573

It is of interest to compare with this expenditure and the library grants to rural teachers, the growth in school libraries during the same period.

	<u>Rural and Village Schools</u>		<u>Urban Schools</u>	
	<u>Number of Books</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Number of Books</u>	<u>Value</u>
	\$		\$	
1935	207,263	104,272	74,358	57,405
1934	190,388	95,062	71,882	60,725
1933	181,192	89,293	67,830	56,999
1932	170,212	84,748	68,506	56,070
1931	150,239	74,807	65,882	56,405
1930	125,904	61,923	63,967	53,699
1929	89,484	47,938	73,864	65,170
1928	55,058	33,064	45,604	33,410
1927	43,812	29,287	49,991	36,484

As measured either in terms of volumes or value the increase has been remarkable, especially in the smaller schools where it has been about four-fold.

The Department's School Book Bureau has for some years distributed a considerable proportion of free text books. The Government contribution required to make up the Bureau's deficit averaged \$25,802 in the years 1928-33, and was \$87,547 in 1934 due to the adoption of a new course of study. Beginning in the school year 1934-35, a general policy of free elementary school texts was adopted and the cost to the Government was \$218,173. At the same time the distribution of high school text books to indigent pupils was discontinued.

New Brunswick. - The Annual School Report for 1930 mentioned the presentation of history reference books, to the value of \$1,200, to high schools. This appears to have been the only recent year in which the Province made a gift of books to school libraries.

Prior to 1934 the Government spent substantial sums in distributing free text books through the School Book Department conducted by the Provincial Secretary's Department. In four years the average annual excess of expenditures over revenue from sale of books was \$61,000.

Quebec. - Provincial effort is directed toward the presentation of books to individual school children rather than to school libraries. The Departmental Regulations say it is desirable that one volume at least should be given in each class. Most of them are awarded on the teachers' recommendation at the end of each year for success in studies, but some are also given for good conduct or for regularity of attendance. The school inspectors supervise the awards. The cost of the prize books annually awarded in recent years has been as follows:

1934	\$ 30,000	1929	\$ 50,000
1933	85,247	1928	39,500
1932	35,000	1927	35,000
1931	102,800	1926	29,000
1930	50,000		

Commenting on the need for school libraries, in his report for 1935, one of the eight Catholic regional inspectors says as follows in regard to the practice of distributing prize books: "The setting up of a school library would be of great help. This should be easy, as the prize books sent to inspectors by the Department could be given to the school rather than the children, with a form stating that, thanks to the application, success or assiduity of this or that pupil, the library is enriched by another book".

The Department of Education assists Protestant rural schools in obtaining travelling libraries from the McGill University system.

Ontario. - To varying extents in recent years the Provincial Government has purchased books and placed them in school libraries. The most frequent arrangement has been the purchase of a single book, or set of books for the library of every school. The following statement shows the recent expenditure made in this way. (Sometimes the public libraries also receive the book, but since they are much less numerous than schools most of the expenditure represents assistance to school libraries).

1935	Nil	1931	\$13,779
1934	\$ 6,750	1930	48,913
1933	8,750	1929	37,027
1932	11,930	1928	33,900

The provincial travelling library system, conducted by the Public Libraries Branch of the Department of Education, is used by some schools. Between 50 and 60 cases were loaned to schools in each of 1933 and 1934, and the report of the Inspector of Public Libraries in the latter year said that further increases in the school service were expected with the active co-operation of the Chief Inspector of Public and Separate Schools. In 1935 there were 192 cases sent to schools.

The Department of Education spends considerable sums in the preparation of text books and subventions to text-book publishers, (mainly the latter), in order that the books may sell at low prices. The expenditure ranged down from \$82,000 in 1930 to \$55,000 in 1934.

Departmental regulations concerning the size of libraries seem to be more specific than in other provinces. They require that in each collegiate institute or high school there must be a separate room, easily accessible to all pupils, furnished as a library and reading room. Regulations for continuation schools say that a room for a library should be provided, but where the teachers' room is large enough it may be used as a library also. In continuation schools with one teacher only, there must be a library of a minimum value of \$150; in larger continuation schools and high schools of two or three teachers there must be a library worth at least \$300; in larger high schools it must be valued at not less than \$450, and in collegiate institutes at \$600.

Regulations for the public and separate (elementary) schools demand that each board shall supply a library containing one copy of each of the revised editions of the Ontario School Manuals, a gazetteer and an English reference dictionary for each classroom; and when required under the Regulations regarding authorized text books, there must be a supply of history, geography and hygiene readers, as well as the books in English literature to be read by the candidates for a Departmental examination.

Manitoba. - See the preceding section. It might also be noted that Regulations for secondary schools demand a certain minimum expenditure each year on library and laboratory apparatus. In one-room high schools it must be at least \$20, a higher for larger schools, up to collegiate institutes where it must be \$50.

The Department of Education conducts a travelling library system, but it is not intended primarily for use in the schools. A Text Book Bureau has been operated since 1931 at a small profit.

Saskatchewan. - The School Act states that each school board shall spend annually on books for the library \$10 per classroom. But the Departmental Regulations qualify this by making it permissible to spend the money on other equipment, upon the recommendation of the inspector.

Regulations for the larger secondary schools, (those organized under "The Secondary Education Act"), prescribe definite standards for libraries, and the Act offers an annual grant for reference books. A high school, (a school with two or three secondary teachers), when first organized must have a reference library valued at \$100 and a collegiate institute, (four or more secondary teachers), must have a library worth \$300. In order to obtain the legislative grant there shall be expended annually by a high school board \$50 for the library; and by a collegiate institute board, \$75. Grants of \$150 annually are paid to high schools for equipment until their laboratory apparatus is worth \$400, reference library \$300, maps, globes, and art equipment, \$100 grants of \$200 a year are paid to collegiate institutes until their laboratory apparatus is worth \$750, reference library \$500, geography and art teaching equipment \$150.

The largest travelling library system in Canada is conducted by the Government of Saskatchewan but the extent to which it is used by the schools is not evident from the records available.

The Department of Education has provided free school readers for many years, at an annual cost of about \$50,000 until three years ago, since when it has averaged less.

Alberta. - The Province's travelling library system is conducted by the Extension Department of the Provincial University, and over 100 libraries per year go to schools.

The Department of Education is offering, as an experiment, a circulating library service to the rural schools in a southern section of the province. Under the system each school will receive a collection of forty books three times during the school year. Each collection contains, for the most part, titles not in the school library. Schools taking advantage of the service release fifty books from their present libraries to create a central book collection from which selections for the circulating libraries are made. In addition the school pays the Department an annual fee of ten dollars. The Department guarantees to spend five dollars of this on new books. Thus eventually fifteen dollars worth of new books will be available for the pupils of each school during a school year.

School boards may purchase books from the Department's School Book Branch at the same discount given to retailers. This Branch aims to operate with neither profit nor loss.

British Columbia. - Nearly one third of the travelling libraries sent out by the Public Library Commission go to schools, 172 out of 580 in the last year recorded

The Text Book Branch of the Department of Education in each year since 1931 has distributed free text books (and supplies) to the value of about \$50,000; in earlier years, considerably more.

School Library Assistance from the I. O. D. E., Etc.

In addition to the assistance of the Province, some trustee boards and teachers receive help in providing school libraries from private sources. First in importance among these is the I. O. D. E., but other donors appear in the records from time to time. The first two county travelling libraries in Nova Scotia, for instance, were provided by individual citizens. There was also a noteworthy instance in Prince Edward Island when in 1927 a native of the province, resident in California, remembering the need of his boyhood schools, inaugurated the School Days Library Commission to solicit funds from former Prince Edward Island students at home and abroad to establish libraries in their former home schools. The Commission succeeded in placing libraries of about one hundred books in more than one hundred schools, nearly one-fourth of the schools in the province, but the Department of Education reports that "the financial depression dried up its resources".

The giving of school libraries is a well established activity of I. O. D. E. Chapters in all provinces. The Order maintains a National Educational Department at Head Office in Toronto, through which the local Chapters usually do their buying, choosing the books themselves, or leaving the selection to the National Office, as they prefer. The local Chapter may choose the school to which the library is to be sent or may designate one from a list which the provincial Educational Secretaries of the Order compile in co-operation with school inspectors. The number and cost of libraries ordered through Head Office in recent years has been as follows: -

	Number of Libraries	Cost of Libraries	Number of local Chapters participating
1935	132	1,364	-
1934	93	801	74
1933	116	1,276	89
1932	181	1,816	111
1931	186	2,223	113
1930	183	2,197	104
1929	202	2,580	114
1928	136	1,562	84

In addition to this distribution from the National Office many Chapters buy or collect books locally to make up libraries for the schools, but there is no complete record of the work thus done. Others supply reference material in one or two subjects of study, especially History and Geography Readers, instead of the larger assortment of books described as libraries. Numerous Chapters give prize books to individual children. Pictures, calendars, charts, gramophone records, magazines, and other school equipment, as well as books, are placed in the schools through the National Office and individual Chapters.

Co-Operation of Public Libraries and Schools

The preceding sections have described ways in which the Provincial Government and I. O. D. E. assist in the development of school libraries, and it remains now to review ways in which schools co-operate with one another and with their local public libraries to the same end. The questionnaire sent to public libraries by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the close of 1935 invited a description of practices of this kind, and the paragraphs hereunder are mainly a summary of the replies received.

Maritime Provinces. - From the Maritime Provinces no co-operation between public libraries and schools is reported (other than in the Prince Edward Island Demonstration which has been mentioned above) except at Baddeck and Truro in Nova Scotia and at Sussex and Woodstock, New Brunswick. The last-mentioned has a story-hour for children on Saturday mornings during the winter.

Quebec. - Only two Quebec public libraries report co-operation with schools. These are the Fraser Institute and Montreal Children's Library. The latter mentions the following ways: By lending books, making reading lists, suggesting suitable books for school libraries, addressing groups of parents, teachers, pupils and group leaders, help in establishment of small school libraries, loan of posters, maps and charts to schools.

Ontario. - In Ontario a few dozen public libraries report that they are taking cognizance of the needs of the schools, although the attitude of a majority of the smaller libraries here, as in the other provinces, seems to be typified by the reply. "The school has a library of its own". The varieties of co-operation most frequently mentioned are stocking the supplementary reading books, often on separate shelves, and consulting with teachers on the purchase of books in order to secure titles of value for children's reading without duplicating those in the schools. Sometimes lists of the public library books suitable for children or high school students are supplied to the teachers who in turn post them up or otherwise bring them to the attention of their pupils. In several centres, especially the cities, cases of books are loaned to the schools, and in effect become temporarily a part of the school libraries.

Besides a children's room in each of its fifteen branch libraries, the Toronto Public Library has established eleven school library branches. The circulation from these 26, combined with that of Boys and Girls House at the Main Library, was more than a million volumes in 1935; and this includes only the books taken home. The Public Libraries in Hamilton and Ottawa both place packages of books in the schools, the circulation attained in the latter having been 47,344 in 1935. London reports loans in about 40 classrooms, made on application of teachers, for the period of one year, - 40 to 60 books in each loan.

Among the smaller cities, Niagara Falls circulates more than 4,000 through the schools, and Oshawa reports loans to schools at some distance from the Public Library. St. Catharines has 3,000 books from the Juvenile department in the public and separate schools. "Each teacher puts in a request to the librarian and a suitable selection is made for her to distribute among the pupils. These are exchanged when desired". Schools outside the city also are served. St. Thomas loans collections of books to public school classes for one month. Kingston places books in two outlying schools during term time, enough to supply each classroom with at least 35 volumes. Kitchener reports that books are sent to the schools at the request of the teacher and used by brighter students when their work is completed. Walkerville makes loans to classrooms, usually in batches of 40, but sometimes in smaller numbers on special

bjects. Public libraries in smaller centres that report similar arrangements with the schools of their town are Bobcaygeon, Campbellford, Hagersville, Napanee, Norwich, Weston, Seaforth and Ridgeway. The simplicity of the arrangement is described as follows by the Hagersville Librarian. "In September the principal of the public school and his teachers meet the librarian and choose 75-100 books suitable for their classes. They make duplicate lists of them, one for the library, one for themselves, and take the books off to the school in the principal's car. A few books are placed in each room of the school, and the teacher tries to get the non-readers interested in reading. The English teachers of the high school staff also take about the same number of books, most exclusively non-fiction".

In Lambton County, where the first county library association in the province is organized four or five years ago, provision is made for inclusion of rural schools in the scheme, as will doubtless also be done in the counties where associations have more recently been formed. The Sarnia librarian says: "There is immense increase in use of books, spreading to the rural schools where co-operative buying and exchange of books is being carried on among schools with their own small libraries". For instance, the Thedford Public Library, a member of the Lambton County Association, has organized the village school and five neighbouring rural schools of the same township into a Township Schools Library Association, the schools acting as branches of the village public library. The Sombra library, also in Lambton County, reports that six schools of the township each paid \$5 last year, and this money was used to buy juvenile books for a travelling library among the schools. So also the Forest Public Library. It receives \$10 per year from each of ten rural schools, and in return provides them with libraries. So also the Mandaumin library, near Sarnia. It cooperates with the six nearest public schools; each school board pays \$5 to the library treasurer, which entitles the teacher to choose 50 books from the juvenile section, and these are exchanged three times a year, (the standard frequency of exchange among members of the County Library Association). Plympton supplies five near-by schools. Every school in Sarnia Township belongs to the Township Circulating Library. Nine schools are served by the Wyoming library, seven of them rural schools.

Not many public libraries outside of Lambton County report co-operation with surrounding rural schools. Millbank gives such service to two country schools, exchanging the books whenever the teachers desire, the cost being 25 cents per pupil per annum. Newcastle and Callander each mention assistance to one rural school. Norwich supplies books to two neighbouring rural schools. Marmora gives free membership to all rural school children.

In some of the smaller places where the public library is organized on the association plan and there is normally a fee for joining it, the fee is sometimes reduced or abandoned altogether in the case of school pupils. Among those reporting this kind of help to schools are Agincourt, Huntsville, Salemberg, Sinclair, Sinclairville. In some cases the school board pays all or part of the membership fee for pupils, and in other cases it pays an annual sum to the association library in order that the teachers may make certain special calls on the service of the library, as at Wardsville and Morrisburg.

Some public libraries make special provision for school children coming to work in the library in groups. Gimsby writes: "We have sets which hold the best reading material for the children of the different grades. These are given to pupils in special school assignments. If special projects are given by the teachers, books on the subjects are gathered together and put in view in the juvenile section of the library". Honeywood reports: "High school students taking part in debates, oratorical contests or essays are assisted in their work by the library. The topics are submitted

to the librarian who selects a number of relevant books and places them on a shelf by themselves, and the young people make their own selection from these". The Mount Forest librarian marks school cards to show what books the pupils have read. At North Bay the auxiliary or opportunity classes spend regular periods in the library under the supervision of their teacher and the librarian. At Pickering the teachers have gone over the shelves of the public library and made note of the books useful as supplementary reading. The list is kept in the library and the librarian refers to it when her assistance is required by the pupils. The Sandwich librarian says: "We have a number of desks, and after school the children come to look up information for speeches and essays. We help in every way to find the information that is wanted. The pamphlets we get from the government are of great service in this work". Tavistock has a children's hour, also Brampton. The latter writes: "With the help of the Local Council of Women we are holding a story hour for school children. Through this we are trying to interest children in reading the better class of books. The schools urge pupils to join the library and allow them bonus marks for library books they read aside from prescribed supplementary reading". Belleville reports: "Work with schools takes the form of book talks to the various classes, either at the library or in the schools". Huntsville says: "The library is open to pupils on Wednesday afternoons for two hours. They are supervised by one of their teachers, who records what books they take out and change". At Oshawa a member of the public library staff visits the schools to explain the use of the library. At St. Thomas school children and teachers from all public and separate schools in the city visit the library each year for book talks by the library staff. "High school students do a great deal of their work in the reference room". In Kitchener "some of the teachers bring entire classes to the library during school hours. We advertise our story hour in the schools". Walkerville gives a series of four lessons in the schools on the use of the public library, also holds story-telling periods in the schools. Further "when teachers have special projects on hand, the library is notified, and the necessary books are collected and made available on a special table, clearly marked, for the pupils involved. We do a tremendous amount of reference work with the secondary schools". At Napanee "teachers frequently send seven and eight pupils down to the library at a time". At Weston there is a Children's Book Week, when the library provides posters and conducts essay contests.

These paragraphs can not claim to have mentioned by any means all of the attempts being made in Ontario to co-ordinate the work of school and public library. They are intended to indicate the variety of methods that are in use, the methods showing considerable variation with the size of the library and community. In particular the review has not given an adequate impression of the boys' and girls' work in the larger libraries. For the Toronto Public Library a description of this work may be found in the Library's own printed annual report. The last two numbers have described assistance given to Orillia in developing its boys' and girls' work. Early in 1934 the Chairman of the Orillia Public Library wrote to the Toronto Public Library asking for help in the selection of children's books. The Toronto report describes the situation thus: "There was no children's librarian, and the one adult librarian had neither the time nor the training to develop the children's side. The Board as a whole were worried by the large circulation of light fiction and felt that if the children were not trained to enjoy a more substantial and worth-while type of book the reading done by the next generation in Orillia would be worthless. On examining the book stock we recommended as a first step the withdrawal of over seven hundred books. Then we began to build up the collection, and in the spring conducted an "opening" of the new Boys' and Girls' Library, with book-talks in the schools and story hours at the Library. As a result the very progressive Library Board and Board of Education joined forces in asking us to release a trained children's librarian from our staff for four months, from January to the end of April, 1935." The four-month trial resulted in the permanent appointment of a trained children's librarian in Orillia in the summer of 1935, part of her salary to be paid by the school

board, and part by the public library board. The librarian visits each school once a week in the morning and remains at the library in the afternoons. Comment on the arrangement in the Toronto report for 1935 is as follows: "This successful consolidation of both school and library reading resources has impressed other municipalities, and there are indications that the example of Orillia will be followed by others in the near future".

Manitoba. - Only four libraries in Manitoba report any attempt to work with the schools, - the public libraries in Winnipeg, Selkirk and Portage La Prairie, and the United Farm Women's Library at Oakville. Selkirk reports that teachers are consulted on book purchases, and Portage La Prairie buys the books on school reading courses. Winnipeg does not give details.

Saskatchewan. - The Regina Public Library maintains a regular system of classroom and other libraries in public and separate schools, and provides special collections in colleges as requested by teachers. Battleford says: "being same building, exchange is easily arranged". Sintaluta, Macklin and Rosetown say that they co-operate with schools, as also the Mechanics and Literary Institute Libraries at Cabri. Garnock (near Kelliher), Luseland, Milden and Warman. The last mentioned describes their interesting arrangement as follows: "The Institute was established in 1933-34 after the Rural Municipality of Warman had received a C. N. R. Community Progress prize. The sum of \$275 was set aside for the establishment of a municipal library. \$50 annually to be used, which together with provincial grants must be spent on books and magazines with the primary purpose of supplementing schools' work. Three school principals, strategically located, act as central librarians, through whom other teachers secure books for their districts. School districts pay a minimum fee of \$3 each for library privileges".

Alberta. - Of the larger cities, Edmonton says: "Loan collections are sent to a few schoolrooms", Calgary reports "175 small school libraries in the city schools", and Lethbridge "regular circulation to classrooms". Lethbridge caters a great deal to its adjacent rural communities through the schools. The librarian says: "We have a membership of about 500 outside the city, individuals and schools. A small fee is charged them. Our rural circulation was nearly 14,000 in 1935. The schools arrange to collect their boxes of books either by making use of the district truck service or by some member of the community who is willing to do this for them. Most of the rural schools would be entirely without books if it were not for this service. We are trying to make arrangements with rural school boards to extend it considerably next fall". Medicine Hat says "we co-operate with schools but do not exchange books".

The Cardston Public Library has an unusual experience to relate, one that has come from no other library in Canada: "We asked the local school board to co-operate with us and they refused, as they wish to keep their school library distinct and separate". Wetaskiwin has "a very successful children's story hour." Drumheller, Blairmore Institute and Stettler I. O. D. E. Libraries report co-operation with schools.

British Columbia. - The Public Library of Vancouver reports co-operation with schools, but does not say whether finances have permitted it to continue the package loans of earlier years. Victoria says "we lend 1,500 books each year to grade schools and occasionally to the high school". In 1933 the library's report said that the children's librarian had visited every classroom in the city and Oak Bay municipality. New Westminster "Loans to local schools whenever asked and sets aside books that they may need from time to time". The Fraser Valley Union Library reports: "We serve 25 schools directly with school deposit collections". Other libraries claiming to work with schools are Armstrong and St. John's, Hollyburn, Kamloops,

Nanaimo and Prince Rupert.

Yukon. - The ~~Whitehorse~~ Public Library turns over to the Public School several of the illustrated magazines that it receives.

INSPECTORS' REPORTS ON THE CONDITION, USE AND IMPROVEMENT OF SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The foregoing pages have undertaken to describe means used to promote the usefulness of school libraries. It remains now to obtain some information on their effectiveness. For this we are largely dependent on the reports of school inspectors because few statistical data on library size or expenditure are available. Hence the paragraphs that follow will be mainly extracts from reports of inspectors in the last two years. Where it is possible to quote from several individual inspectors in a province, it will be noted that their opinions of library conditions are sometimes quite divergent, and there doubtless are wide differences in sections of a single province. This may be partly due to local circumstances, but it seems to be illustrate by the New Brunswick quotation that the condition of libraries is also determined in large measure by the interest and enthusiasm of inspector and teachers.

Prince Edward Island. - One inspector in 1935 writes as follows: "36 schools in the inspectorate possess a library and 41 are without one. The present system of library service in our province somewhat modifies the disadvantages of the latter ... enabling teachers to procure supplementary reading material for pupils. I have observed that about 25 per cent of the teachers avail themselves of the opportunity. The reason frequently given by others for not doing so is the lack of proper accommodation for books in their classrooms".

The following is from another inspectorate in 1934: "During the year I made a complete survey of school libraries. The total number of volumes is 2,280, an average of 42 per school. Libraries on the whole are well cared for and quite extensively used. Almost every school has a library record book, and a pupil librarian".

Nova Scotia. - The Chief Inspector writes in 1934: "Tardily but noticeably the interests of school principals are turning towards library facilities. Here and there book cases and filing cabinets are being installed, and in a few schools library periods are a feature of the weekly time-table The smaller encyclopaedias are beginning to be consulted as a regular part of class work and the pupils stimulated to self-help in the pursuit of knowledge".

The two following quotations from different county inspectorates indicate a contrast: "All schools have a library case well supplied with reading material of value. Forty-eight schools in Annapolis County and fifteen in Digby District will be eligible for library grants this year". "One great lack in most of the rural and village schools (Kings and Hants West) is that of adequate library facilities".

Most of the inspectors comment on the school county travelling libraries in much the same tenor: "The library boxes in Richmond County are for the most part well appreciated. Some trustees excuse their lack of co-operation in circulating the boxes by contending that the books are a source of danger in spreading disease, but I have yet to find the same persons refusing to accept paper currency owing to its having passed through too many hands". The travelling library (Pictou County) was appreciated about as usual, most sections looking forward to the arrival of a new box. Some are indifferent and a couple have refused the boxes". "It would appear as though

(in Cumberland County) the library books are read and enjoyed by a large number of pupils and adults. I find it hard to get the trustees to move the boxes on the appointed date, and in some cases, I have had to straighten them out myself. The books were moved three times during the year".

New Brunswick. - Some of the inspectors enumerate in their annual report what they consider to be noteworthy improvements in school property or equipment. Of 178 districts in which improvements were noted in 1935 only five bought new libraries or made noteworthy additions to old. These records, however, do not include one inspectorate where most of the school library improvement in the province seems to have occurred in the last few years. The inspector records: "The success of this movement (to add to the worth of school libraries) is shown by the annual statements in the School Report which show that in the last three years in Inspectorial District Number 5, 62 schools purchased for school libraries 1,681 volumes at a cost of \$1,212.54, while in all the rest of New Brunswick 37 schools purchased 1,031 volumes at a cost of \$925.64. In this respect it should be noted that this inspectorate is almost exclusively a rural district having 14 graded schools, with Sussex the only town".

Quebec. - The Catholic Regional Inspector of the Ottawa area says in 1935: "What have inspectors to say about some of our school boards? the school furniture is incomplete, no libraries, no books of information or of literary interest I gladly admit that there are some excellent school boards and school commissioners, but they do not make up for the others".

Regional Inspector of the Lower St. Lawrence: "To make even the smallest school an intellectual centre, school libraries have been organized. Their success has been limited by our resources, which are very small. But the idea is making its way; of 194 libraries, the shelves of some reveal only a few books whereas others have hundreds. This is a good start. Children who never see a book at home will acquire a taste for reading and will be saved from total ignorance".

The Inspector-General of Catholic Primary Schools in 1935: "Convinced that every school should be an intellectual centre, the regional inspectors, with the help of the district inspectors, organized school libraries. Children will thus be able to develop a taste for reading and the library will also benefit the teacher who takes the trouble to establish one".

The Inspector-General of Protestant Schools has not commented on libraries in recent reports.

The quinquennial comparison of libraries published by the Quebec Bureau of Statistics shows that in 1932-33 there were 2,368 primary schools" in the province with libraries, the number of books being 895,794. In 1927-28 there were 2,209 "primary school" libraries with 589,921 volumes. The term "primary school" as thus used includes all schools except those in the university and college section of this Survey. There were 8,222 "primary schools" in the province in 1932-33.

Ontario. - The Chief Inspector of Public and Separate Schools writes in 1935: "The rural schools continued to suffer for lack of money with which to purchase necessary library books and other school equipment". The high school inspectors says: "There has been a very considerable falling off in the amounts of money spent by boards in keeping up or improving the equipment for teaching purposes". As was shown in this Survey for 1931, some secondary schools have a full-time librarian under whose direction all classes spend supervised study periods in the

school library. School librarians are now sufficiently numerous to represent a special group within the Ontario Library Association. Synopses of the papers read at the 1935 annual meeting of the group appear in the August number of the Ontario Library Review.

Manitoba. - Basing the statement on inspectors' observations, the Education Department's report for 1934 states: "The depression continues to affect seriously the condition of libraries in our schools. The majority of the districts still can afford to spend the few dollars annually as (normally) required by the Act, but not many School Boards have done so. The average school trustee feels his duty done when the teacher is engaged, and either does not see, or will not admit, the necessity of tools with which to do her work. Books do wear out, and the time has arrived for Departmental action in the interest of the children, many of whom have no opportunity to practise reading apart from the material in the school library".

For 1935 the following appears: "The provisions of the Public Schools' Act respecting additions to the school libraries were again put into effect, and the requisitions from the schools for 1935 will be dealt with in the usual manner. Tabulating the orders is a task requiring time, and the books will be supplied to the schools early in 1936, their cost being deducted from the grants payable at that time".

Saskatchewan. - Comments from a dozen individual inspectors in the Education Department's latest Report are almost all in the same tone, "Not many additions are made to libraries". "During the past few years these (libraries) have been neglected to a large extent". "School libraries are falling into a very unsatisfactory condition". "Libraries are very meagre". "Our school libraries are in very poor condition and are becoming poorer every year". "The school libraries are dwindling away". "Boards are of the opinion that the expenditure of ten dollars required by the Act for library represents the maximum". One inspector reports in a different tone: "Practically all schools are improving their libraries this year".

Alberta. - Some opinions from individual inspectors in the last two Annual Reports of the Department: "The average rural school library will probably fall short of the desirable minimum until such time as the district is required by legislation to devote each year some specified sum for this purpose, or until special library grants are again available". "The greatest single lack in this respect (equipment) is that of adequate library facilities. The Departmental library grant given during the first few years of a school's existence, is helpful in newly organized districts, but this is only a drop in the bucket by comparison with the very great need that exists". "All schools lack adequate libraries". "It would be advisable to direct that a certain amount of the grants paid by the Department should be expended on the purchase of library books or other needed equipment".

British Columbia. - The Annual Report on the Schools does not include reviews by the inspectors, and their comments on libraries are accordingly not available.

Special Provision for Teachers' Reading

School libraries are primarily for the use of pupils rather than teachers, but the reading requirements of the latter represent a special problem that has been receiving increased attention within the last few years. The Nova Scotia Department of Education and the Protestant section of the Quebec Department have established professional libraries from which the teachers may borrow by mail, the only cost to them being return postage. Ontario and the Western Provinces conduct libraries in the same way (called "Open Shelf" libraries) for the general public, but in stocking these the reading require-

ments of teachers receive consideration, and teachers and clergymen are among their best customers.

Besides this special attention to the teachers' reading needs on the part of the Province, public libraries in some cases treat the teachers of their community as a special clientele, and make special provisions for them. Local teachers' associations in some cities present to the public libraries books intended primarily for the reading of their membership, and the library keeps them in a special section, so that in effect it conducts the library that the teachers provide for themselves. In other cities the teachers, instead of placing their books in the public library, keep them in a centrally-located school where there is space for a teachers' reading room. The library and reading-room is kept open after school hours and on Saturdays, and pedagogic periodicals as well as books are available. In some cases the school board helps the teachers to establish and maintain their library.

A complete list of these teachers' libraries has not been obtained, but a description of one of the larger and more recent is given herewith. It is the Teachers' Library of the Montreal Catholic School Commission, and the information is extracted from a paper prepared by Miss Grenier, one of the two librarians in charge, October, 1934:

When the building of the new Plateau School was finally set, it was decided to build a room with a special entrance on the street, and to establish it as a Library. In 1931, on the first of October, Miss Toupin and myself started the organization and preparatory work which consisted in buying books, cataloguing and classifying them, and many other technical details. On October 3rd, 1932, with a collection of 3,000 books, the library formally opened its doors to the teachers The collection, constantly growing, contains now 6,000 books of which 40 per cent are English Our Library is a subscriber to 30 of these (pedagogic and other) magazines in English (others in French) and all these magazines can be taken home to read at leisure hours, just like the books Every month, in the last page of "L'Ecole Canadienne" (monthly journal published by the Catholic School Commission) a bibliography is published. We thereby draw the attention of the readers to new books, and recent articles that we have found worth while We try our best to supplement what is lacking in our Library by personally helping our readers to find what they are looking for To have a right to use the Library all you have to do is to bring a note from the principal of your school certifying that you are a teacher of that school".

At the Vancouver School Board offices there is a Teachers' Library of more than 3,000 volumes. Sixteen periodicals are received, and the librarian reports that about 700 people used the library habitually in 1935.

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CHAPTER V. LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS AND LIBRARY SCHOOLS

Each of the four preceding Chapters has dealt with libraries of a particular class. The training of librarians and their association in a professional capacity is of common interest to all groups, although a few of the associations listed here represent specialized rather than general interests in the library field.

Library Associations

Since last publication of a list of librarians' associations, two new organizations have been formed: (1) A librarians' group within the Professional Institute of the Civil Service of Canada in 1934, the membership of which is composed of librarians of Dominion Government Departments; (2) A provincial library association in Manitoba in May, 1936, for which preliminary arrangements had been made by the library committee of the Winnipeg University Women's Club during the preceding year.

A list of the existing associations, their presidents and secretaries follows. Though not exactly a librarians' organization, The Association of Canadian Bookmen is included, being of special interest to librarians, and having a considerable membership among them.

The Association of Canadian Bookmen. Organized in 1935 for the purpose of keeping "the book readers of Canada informed about the best current literature available and to save them time and disappointment" by providing news sheets, reading courses, topical book lists and literary bulletins. Executive Secretary, A. B. Cutts, 20 Dundas Square, Toronto.

Canadian Library Council. Formed in June, 1934, during the week of the American Library Association Conference in Montreal. President, John Ridington, University of British Columbia, Vancouver; Secretary, E. S. Robinson, Public Library, Vancouver.

Maritime Library Institute. At Annual Conference of 1935, name was changed from Maritime Library Association to Maritime Library Institute, membership about 50. President, Miss E. M. A. Vaughan, Saint John Free Public Library, Saint John, New Brunswick; Secretary, Mrs. M. K. Ingraham, Acadia University Library, Wolfville, Nova Scotia. Conference of 1936 was held May 29, at Mount Allison University where it was resolved to publish an occasional Bulletin. The first issue of the Bulletin (June) says "will reflect the interests and aims of the librarians of the Maritime Provinces, but will assume that these interests and aims are not regional only, that librarianship is a learned profession".

Quebec Library Association. Organized in 1932. Membership 113. Annual meeting in Montreal in May. Also holds monthly meetings. Secretary, Miss E. R. Gordon, McGill Library, McGill University, 3640 University Street, Montreal.

Montreal Special Libraries Association. Organized 1932. Secretary, S. M. E. Bevington, Librarian, Department of Immigration and Colonization, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal. Annual meetings held in May.

Ontario Library Association. Organized in 1900. President, Miss Dorothy Carlisle, Public Library, Sarnia; Secretary Treasurer, Miss Elizabeth H. Morton, Public Library, Toronto. Annual meetings usually held Easter Monday and Tuesday at Toronto Public Library, but the annual meeting in 1937 is to be held at Ottawa. Some account of the proceedings is included in the Ontario Library Review, published by the Public Libraries Branch, Department of Education. There are sections of the Association for high school and intermediate libraries, boys' and girls' and circulating libraries.

Ontario Regional Group of Cataloguers. Organized in 1927. Chairman, Miss Dorothy Dingle, Toronto Public Library; Secretary, Miss Marjorie Richmond, Trinity College Library, Toronto. Annual meetings at same time as Ontario Library Association.

Professional Institute of the Canadian Library Group. Organized in 1934. Willing to co-operate with librarians in connection with problems concerning government documents. President, Miss Grace Hart, Librarian, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa; Secretary, Miss M. S. Gill, Librarian, National Research Council, Ottawa.

Manitoba Library Association. - Organized May, 1936, with the objective of promoting library service and librarianship, and stimulating public interest in libraries in the province. President, W. J. Healy, Librarian, Provincial Library of Manitoba, Winnipeg; Secretary, Miss Inga Thomson, Manitoba Free Press Library, Winnipeg.

Alberta Library Association. - Organized in 1930. Not meeting regularly. Secretary, Mrs. Cecil E. Race, Assistant to Librarian, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

British Columbia Public Library Association. - Organized in 1911. Annual meeting of 1934 held at New Westminster. Secretary, Miss Lorna Barton, Public Library, Vancouver.

Some Organizations in Other Countries with Canadian Affiliations.

American Library Association. - Numerous members in Canada. Headquarters - 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Carnegie Corporation of New York. - From the British Dominions and Colonies fund that it administers, grants and other assistance are given to libraries in Canada. Headquarters, - 522 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Special Libraries Association. - The Montreal Special Libraries Association is a Chapter of the organization. Annual convention of 1936 was held in Montreal. Headquarters - 345 Hudson Street, New York.

The Library Association. - Some members in Canada. Headquarters, Chaucer House, Malet Place, London W. C. 1.

Library Schools

Canadian libraries are gradually being staffed by persons who have been specifically prepared for their work by training in a university school of librarianship. The schools at the University of Toronto and McGill University now graduate about 60 persons annually from their one year course, and in addition McGill conducts a short summer course.

In Canada in 1934, 1935 and 1936 employed 380 persons who had taken a course of training in libraries. In 1936, 180 persons had taken a course of this kind, one university and college library, all government, technical society and business libraries. There were also some in school libraries, and probably some in the libraries of such institutions as reformatory hospitals, sanatoria, etc., but a record of their numbers was not obtained.

Men in the librarians' course are very much in the minority, even more so than in teacher-training schools. The discrepancy, in fact, appears to be out of all proportion to the relative possibilities for the two sexes in the profession of librarianship. At a time when obtaining satisfactory employment has been as difficult for university graduates as in the last few years it seems surprising that more young men have not been prompted to canvass the possibilities of librarianship as a career.

McGill University Library School. - A one-year course for university graduates, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Library Science. Degrees were granted to the fourteen full-time students in attendance during 1934-35 and seventeen students were enrolled for the 1935-36 session. The evening course in Library Organization and Routine was attended by eight students during 1934-35 and fourteen attended the Summer Library School. Director, G. R. Lomer.

Library School, Ontario College of Education. - A one-year course demanding senior matriculation or equivalent for admission. Students in attendance in the year 1935-36, numbered forty-seven, of whom thirty-seven were university graduates. Director, Miss Winnifred Barnstead. The calendar for 1936-37 announces two distinct courses, one for university graduates leading to the degree of Bachelor of Library Science, the other as before requiring honour matriculation for admission, and leading to a diploma.

Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia. - Two optional subjects, Library Methods and History of Libraries and Library Administration, are open to students in the Faculty of Arts. Lecturer, Mrs. M. K. Ingraham.

University of Western Ontario. - Library Science is a compulsory subject for first year students. One hour weekly.

Library Training for Teachers. - Normal schools in some of the provinces include in their course some instruction in the use and operation of a library. The Ontario Department of Education has offered among its summer courses, one for school librarians.

PART II - DIRECTORIES

PARTIE II - REPERTOIRES

ABBREVIATIONS

(F) ~ Free Public Library ~ Bibliothèque publique gratuite.
M.L.I. ~ Mechanic's & Literary Institute . Institut littéraire et ouvrier.
W.I. ~ Women's Institute - Institut féminin.

Libraries not distinguished by any of the above are Public Library Associations.

Les bibliothèques qui ne sont marquées par aucun des signes ci-dessus sont des associations de bibliothèque publique.

Book Classification Systems

Systèmes de classification de livres.

BoM ~ Boston Medical Library.
Br ~ Brussels.
BrM ~ British Museum.
Cu ~ Cutter.
DD ~ Dewey Decimal.
IIB ~ Institut International de Bibliographie.
LC ~ Library of Congress.
Sp ~ Special ~ Spéciale.
Tor ~ Toronto Public Library.
UTS ~ Union Theological Seminary, New York.
YF ~ Yale University, School of Forestry.

Libraries reporting no system, or not answering this question are indicated by a dash.

Les bibliothèques ne déclarant aucun système ou ne répondant pas à cette question sont indiquées par un trait.

Ontario

Libraries which have formed co operative associations in various counties and townships are indicated as follows:-

Les bibliothèques ayant formé des associations coopératives en divers comtés et townships sont indiquées comme suit:-

(D, P. Co.)	Dufferin and Peel Counties	(L.Co.)	Lambton County
(El.Co.)	Elgin County	(M.Co.)	Middlesex "
(Es.Co.)	Essex "	(N.Co.)	Norfolk "
(H.Tp.)	Howick Township	(S.Co.)	Simcoe "
(H.-P.Co.)	Huron and Perth Counties		

1. - PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN CANADA, 1935.

1. - BIBLIOTHEQUES PUBLIQUES AU CANADA, 1935.

and Name 1/

Librarian

Population (1931)	Volumes	Circulation	Classification
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et Nom 1/

Bibliothécaire

EDWARD ISLAND

Libraries,
e Lib. Demonst'n. (22 Br.)
lottetown)

Nora Bateson (Dir.)	88,038	37,960	261,029	DD
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NSOTIA

ay Library (F)
a (F)

Mrs. H. C. Allen	7,450	8,500	7,952	DD
Mrs. H. Y. Fraser	-	4,175	2,811	DD

Cornwallis Lib. (1933)

-	837	1,250	x	-
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Vallée Library

P. M. Armstrong	-	3,370	8,567	-
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zens' Library (F)

Miss L. F. Barnaby	59,275	39,000	66,125	DD
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olix Library

-	-	x	x	-
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ville (F)

-	3,033	x	x	-
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ecetown

Mrs. A. P. Rumsey	-	1,000	2,500	-
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ool

T. E. Watson (Ass't)	2,669	2,400	2,500	Sp
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asgow

George Townsend	8,858	6,000	12,000	LC
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er Bell Mem. Lib. (F)

Mrs. John Smith	-	1,550	1,136	-
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on (F)

Miss A. L. Jaggar	-	1,200	938	Sp
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ns Cove (F)

Mrs. M. MacNeil	23,089	6,050	28,217	-
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(F)

Mrs. L. N. Fitch	7,901	5,560	26,629	Cu
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oth

Emilie F. Raymond	7,055	14,054	35,109	DD
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record.

x Pas d'information.

name of a library corresponds with the 1/
e of the city or town unless otherwise
tted. When the Postal Address does not
respond with the name of the city or
on it is inserted in brackets immediate-
y following.

1/ Le nom d'une bibliothèque correspond à
celui de la cité ou ville, sauf indication
contraire. Quand l'adresse postale ne
correspond pas au nom de la cité ou ville
elle est indiquée immédiatement après,
entre parenthèses.

1. - PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN CANADA, 1935. - Con.

Address and Name 1/	Librarian	Popula- tion (1931)	Volumes	Circula- tion	Classi- cation
NEW BRUNSWICK					
Clifton (F) (Clifton Royal)	Mrs. S. S. Carmichael	-	1,000	200	-
Fredericton					
St. Dunstan's Lib. (F)	Rev. J. H. Milligan	8,850	3,015	1,800	Sp
Moncton (F)	Mrs. B. M. F. Moore	20,689	12,105	74,985	DD
Port Elgin (F) (1933)	-	-	1,615	3,825	-
Saint John (F)	Estelle M. A. Vaughan	47,514	55,000	131,878	DD
Portland Library (F)	Fannie H. Day	-	5,000	32,210	-
Sussex (F)	Mrs. A. J. Brooks	2,252	3,175	x	-
Woodstock					
L. P. Fisher Library (F)	Georgia E. Starrett	3,259	8,532	14,154	DD
QUEBEC					
Ayer's Cliff (F)	Mrs. Emma E. Bayley	489	2,103	1,511	Sp
Bury	Lilian L. Palmer	-	533	180	Sp
Hatley	Mrs. Sadie M. Webster	229	1,600	1,825	-
Hudson & Hudson Heights (Hudson Heights)	Mrs. M. A. Hodgson	1,358	7,396	16,310	Sp
Knowlton					
Pettes Memorial Lib. (F)	Mrs. A. M. Kenworthy	990	5,500	7,500	DD
Lennoxville	Doreen Stewart	1,927	4,200	21,600	Sp
Montreal (F)	Aegidius Fauteux	818,577	78,624	152,462	DD
Bibliothèque du Gésu " St-Sulpice	Estelle Lagacé	-	6,365/2	17,432	DD
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commercialles (F)	Rév. Père R. Benin	-	130,000	nil	DD
Fraser Institute (F)	François Vézina	-	33,490	15,837	Sp
Jewish Public Lib. (F)	Annie G. McDougall	-	131,000	85,383	Sp
Mont. Children's Lib. (F) (3 Br.)	Miss R. Eisenberg	-	9,512	11,479	DD
Quebec	Violet Mary MacEwen	-	3,200	18,044	Tor
Apostolat des Bons Livres	Blanche Gagnon	130,594	9,500	x	Sp
Bibliothèque Franciscaine	Juliette Allen	-	4,000	3,000	-
L'Inst. Canadien de Qué.	Dr. A. Morisset	-	35,000	70,782	Sp
Literary and Historical Society of Quebec	E. C. Woodley* (Hon.)	-	30,000	13,159	DD
L'Union Commerciale	J. E. A. Rochette	-	1,230	630	-
Rock Island					
Haskell Free Lib. Inc. (F)	E. L. Greene	1,424	11,039	16,063	DD
Shawinigan Falls (F)	Cécilia Dufresne	15,345	3,220	6,000	-
Sherbrooke (F) (1933)	-	28,933	8,000	37,240	-
Library and Art Union	Agnes M. Duncan	-	4,882	18,533	Cu
Wakefield	Mrs. E. S. Sully	296	1,060	2,352	-
Waterloo	Marian F. MacIntosh	2,192	3,400	3,350	DD

2/ In addition there are some 10,000 volumes not yet catalogued.

2/ Il y a en plus 10,000 volumes pas encore catalogués.

1. - BIBLIOTHEQUES PUBLIQUES AU CANADA, 1935... suite

Adresse et Nom 1/	Bibliothécaire	Population (1931)	Volumes	Circulation	Classification
EC					
Mount (F)	Kathleen R. Jenkins	24,235	33,750	166,205	CU
Mechanic's Inst. of Mont.	Anne G. Ryan	..	39,599	87,572	DD
RIO					
on (F)	Mrs. R. P. Watson	1,855	5,100	12,529	DD
ncourt	Miss E. M. Elliott	-	4,517	5,984	DD
sa Craig (F) (M.Co.)	Lillian Gunn	489	3,435	2,550	DD
enford	Mrs. Margaret Rowe	-	948	2,359	-
iston					
emorial Library	Mrs. J. J. Graham	1,355	1,440	8,723	DD
onte (F)	Agnes Forgie	2,415	4,890	21,986	-
on	Mrs. W. Houston (Sec.)	-	5,569	837	SP
inston (L.Co.)	Mrs. Ida A. Connor	708	1,856	5,684	DD
erstzburg (F) (Es. Co.)	Mrs. L. C. Reaume	2,759	7,199	28,871	DD
le Hill	Mrs. P. D. McIntyre	-	1,257	1,687	SP
ona (L.Co.)	Mrs. John Marsh	420	3,043	3,522	DD
prior (F)	Mrs. G. Styles	4,023	6,479	15,278	DD
ur (F)	A. B. Brillinger (Sec.)	1,021	3,645	8,166	DD
ens	Mrs. E. M. Slack	724	4,607	4,200	SP
ood	Everett G. Coghlin	-	1,477	1,090	-
urn	Laura M. Phillips	-	2,366	1,874	DD
ora (F)	Marjorie Andrews	2,587	8,106	23,632	DD
ner (F)	Mrs. Agnes Haight	2,283	16,833	20,714	DD
(F)	Elizabeth Fairgrieve	804	5,658	9,259	DD
eros	Mrs. Della Hannon	-	898	498	DD
ea	Audrey A. Orchard	374	1,250	1,702	
croft	Alice Mullett	911	3,670	12,253	
arie (F)	Lila McPhee	7,766	10,863	65,032	DD
in (1933)	-	334	1,403	423	-
lfield	Geo. E. Greenslade	-	1,825	2,843	DD
ham	Berta Atkinson	-	1,000	472	DD
sville	Nancy L. Roberts	-	1,879	2,534	DD
chville	Mrs. Newell Fordon	-	2,734	1,675	DD
nsville (F)	Louisa A. Kerr	1,203	8,187	22,166	DD
erston (F)	Mary Dure	892	2,675	2,008	-
chwood					
Denfield R.R. 3)	Mrs. Ira L. Currie	-	2,722	1,286	DD
ton (F)	F. C. Pierson	563	2,405	2,508	DD
le River	-	782	x	x	-
leville					
orby Library (F)	Ethel M. Adams	13,790	15,773	112,967	DD
mont (F) (M.Co.)	Mrs. Hector Stewart	-	1,822	3,469	SP
more (H.Tp.)	Mrs. E. Zinn (Sec.)	-	329	1,323	-
wood	Mrs. Beatrice White	-	3,350	2,076	-
h Cliff					
Toronto, 13)	Ethel I. Clarke	-	2,950	6,418	DD
heim	Miss A. W. Snow	1,737	7,404	10,189	DD

1. - PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN CANADA, 1935. - Con.

Address and Name 1/	Librarian	Popula- tion (1931)	Volumes	Circula- tion	Classifi- cation
<u>ONTARIO</u>					
Blind River	Carl Shortreid (Sec.)	2,805	2,611	7,905	-
Bloomfield	Mae V. Stone (Sec.)	681	2,987	9,100	-
Blyth	J. H. R. Elliott	622	1,455	1,986	Sp
Bobcaygeon	Amy E. Cosh (Sec.)	991	4,792	5,037	DD
Bolton (1933)	-	556	3,454	4,000	-
Bond Head	M. C. Hipwell	-	555	1,726	Sp
Bothwell (F)	Evelyn Ellwood	649	3,138	5,156	DD
Bowmanville	Mrs. Vivian Argue	4,080	8,146	25,751	Sp
Bracebridge (F)	Patricia M. Johnson	2,436	6,625	17,701	DD
Bradford	Ida E. Day	972	2,793	4,997	DD
Brampton (F) (D.-P.Co.)	Mabel E. Tate	5,532	6,762	37,143	DD
Brantford (F)	Vera Prime	30,107	40,546	268,579	DD
Brigden (L.Co.)	Mary E. Armstrong	-	799	681	DD
Brighton (F)	Frances Auston	1,580	5,420	12,219	DD
Brockville (F)	James P. Makepeace	9,736	17,260	82,370	DD
Bronte	Mrs. W. T. Johnson	-	1,409	1,367	-
Brooklin	Mrs. J. Geo. Jones	-	2,843	2,055	Sp
Brougham	Mrs. T. C. Brown	-	1,282	1,811	Sp
Brown's Corners (Agincourt)	Jean C. Little	-	1,161	1,511	DD
Brownsville	Mrs. Ena Derrough	-	1,821	4,484	DD
Brucefield	Mrs. J. K. Cornish	-	1,976	903	-
Brussels (F)	Mrs. Ida Lowry	782	5,015	6,506	DD
Burgessville	Edna Hilliker	-	1,867	1,687	-
Burk's Falls (F)	Mrs. M.H. Macgregor	855	2,603	7,111	DD
Burlington	Dorothy H. Angus	3,046	4,316	11,731	DD
Byron (M.Co.)	Kate R. Chapman	-	436	1,467	-
Caledon (1933)	-	-	3,534	1,164	-
Caledonia	Mrs. Bessie Neilson	1,396	1,320	x	DD
Callander	Mrs. Rose Graham	-	1,162	4,493	Sp
Cambray	A. Aileen Patton	-	2,293	3,004	DD
Camden East	Mary P. Guy	-	2,399	1,105	Sp
Campbellford (F)	M. Lilian Benor	2,744	7,093	35,240	DD
Canfield	John A. Glasby	-	840	5,220	Sp
Cannington	Ella Dobson	779	5,004	4,789	-
Cardinal (F)	Mrs. H. J. Brindle	1,319	3,830	1,100	Sp
Cargill	Joseph L. Anstett	-	3,815	1,332	Sp
Carleton Place (F)	Emma J. McRostie	4,105	6,560	16,986	DD
Castleton	Mrs. John Stillman	-	438	985	-
Cayuga (F)	Mrs. E. B. Humphrey	721	2,682	2,378	-
Chalk River (1932)	Pearl Dover	-	1,183	7,512	-
Chapleau	Mrs. E. Beacock	-	2,607	8,135	DD
Chatham (F)	Jeanne S. Reid	14,569	24,123	132,028	DD
Chatsworth	R. B. Sudden	266	2,650	2,675	-
Cheapside (Nanticoke) (1933)	Mrs. Jean Beattie	-	3,154	2,068	-
Chesley (F)	Edna McGee	1,699	4,934	17,559	DD
Chesterville	-	1,012	11,322	2,343	-

1. - BIBLIOTHEQUES PUBLIQUES AU CANADA, 1935. - suite

se et Nom 1/	Bibliothécaire	Popula- tion (1931)	Volumes	Circula- tion	Classifi- cation
IO					
emont	Jean G. Gregg	-	3,705	1,783	-
ksburg	Laura M. Currie	-	4,000	3,870	DD
kson (1933)	-	-	2,285	1,493	-
de					
nglewood)	Mrs. Ed. Smith	-	3,125	233	-
ford (F)	Mrs. D. Eckenswiller	437	5,046	3,164	Sp
ton (F)	-	1,789	10,659	19,470	DD
lt	Mrs. C. P. Cross	3,855	1,618	578	DD
burg	Lura I. Roberts	5,834	6,116	21,923	DD
brane (1933)	-	3,963	5,982	23,285	-
orne (1933)	-	1,015	2,031	7,258	-
istream (M.Co.)					
lderton)	A. R. Marsh	-	2,405	1,051	-
lwater	Blanche A. Robinson	628	2,419	3,750	-
ingwood (F) (S.Co.)	Elizabeth Henderson	5,809	12,759	31,002	DD
er	Mrs. F. Jeffries	-	3,929	3,540	DD
ctstown	Miss M. Spence	-	2,197	705	-
ptown (1933) 3/	Mrs. Edith Hyland	-	740	1,393	-
eston (1933)	-	-	1,486	250	-
er Cliff	Jas. Hazleden (Sec.)	3,173	7,051	14,732	-
wall (F)	Linda Clarke	11,126	10,845	43,423	DD
tam (Es.Co.)	Mrs. Harry Newman	-	2,299	2,426	-
tright (L.Co.)	Bessie Cathcart	345	679	3,093	DD
more	Miss H. B. Beattie	591	1,376	1,676	-
ware (M.Co.)	J. S. Pincomb	-	1,086	1,073	Sp
ni (F)	Mrs. Mildred Renwick	1,121	3,586	13,513	DD
ta	Mrs. Estella Preston	-	1,922	1,569	-
ot Harbour	Mrs. H. W. Smith	-	2,501	3,035	-
odmorden R.R. 1)	C. L. Milne	-	2,483	416	DD
chester (M.Co.)	Mrs. Lizzie Carroll	-	2,677	4,437	DD
ryton (F)	Ethel G. Waters	558	4,044	5,201	DD
rsden (F)	Florence M. Adkin	1,529	3,275	10,324	DD
ombo	Mrs. George Law	-	4,739	1,555	Sp
den (F)	Mrs. C.A. Hutchison	1,326	3,125	11,880	DD
udalk	James H. Mims	673	2,086	2,510	DD
das (F)	Ella S. Brant	5,026	13,749	48,410	-
ngannon	Letitia Dreaney	-	3,766	6,038	DD
erville	J. C. Payne (Sec.)	3,405	9,999	6,735	DD
ham (F)	-	1,750	6,038	12,463	DD
ton	Mrs. E. Bambridge	776	4,950	10,464	DD
le River 3/	-	-	x	x	-
at Linton	Mrs. Geo. Saunders	-	945	400	-
ira (F)	Cosimo Schierholtz	2,170	6,648	12,369	DD
lvale 3/	W. C. Stubbs (Sec.)	-	2,000	nil	-
wood	Gertrude Urstadt	-	2,587	2,675	-

Inactive.

1. - PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN CANADA, 1935. - Con.

Address and Name 1/	Librarian	Popula- tion (1931)	Volumes	Circula- tion	Classi- cation
ONTARIO					
Elora (F)	Mrs. S. A. Thompson	1,195	9,421	18,599	DD
Embre	Mrs. Grace McNeil	460	4,638	6,844	DD
Emo	Mrs. D. Sanderson	-	1,272	x	DD
Englehart	W. R. Jackson	1,210	588	948	DD
Ennotville (Elora)	Bruce Rae	-	4,511	1,216	-
Erin (F)	W. E. Crouch	451	3,528	3,257	-
Espanola	Mrs. M. E. Freure	-	3,896	496	-
Essex (F) (Es.Co.)	Minnie Whitmore	1,954	5,189	8,897	DD
Ethel	Mrs. B. F. Carr	-	1,955	2,931	-
Exeter (F) (H.-P.Co.)	Mrs. Mary G. Gidley	1,666	5,647	19,898	DD
Fenelon Falls	Beth Austin	963	5,000	10,620	Sp
Fenwick	Maple Acre Library	-	2,050	x	Sp
Fergus (F)	Mrs. Janet Hodge	2,594	5,500	16,943	-
Flesherton	Mrs. J. E. McFadden	482	1,540	2,565	-
Fonthill (F)	Inez Carter	863	1,430	7,619	DD
Fordwich (H.Tp.)	Elizabeth Graham	-	852	3,314	-
Forest (F) (L.Co.)	-	1,480	2,279	14,424	DD
Foresters Falls	H. Wilson	-	2,843	1,088	-
Fort Erie (F) (1 Br.)	Mrs. F. McClelland	5,904	9,657	50,140	DD
Fort Frances (F)	Margaret Henry	5,470	7,488	26,570	DD
Fort William (F) (1 Br.)	Mary J. L. Black	26,277	42,698	206,733	DD
Frankford	Zea M. Potter	852	2,214	6,807	-
Fulton (Smithville R.R. 1)	Mrs. J. B. Merritt	-	384	334	-
Galt (F)	Kathleen Moyer	14,006	11,654	96,851	DD
Gananoque (F)	Evelyn L. Pownall	3,592	7,397	36,942	DD
Georgetown (F)	Mrs. A. Winfield	2,288	4,473	14,319	DD
Glammis (1933)	-	-	1,629	792	-
Glanworth (M.Co.)	Mrs. Grace Shore	-	2,395	3,453	Sp
Glen Allan	Mrs. Mary Sanderson	-	1,115	809	Sp
Glencoe (F) (M.Co.)	Edna Precious	788	3,679	13,131	DD
Glen Morris	Mrs. E. Baird	-	3,218	1,146	DD
Goderich (F)	A. Rose Aitken	4,491	7,024	34,879	DD
Gore Bay (F)	Mrs. J. Langford	672	1,329	3,066	-
Gore's Landing	Victor C. Harris	-	2,230	572	DD
Corrie (H.Tp.)	Miss B. McLaughlin (Sec.)	-	1,699	2,289	DD
Grafton	Mabel V. Young (Treas.)	-	2,415	2,730	DD
Grand Valley (F)	C. A. Blain	591	3,223	4,267	DD
Granton	F. S. Kipp	-	1,270	3,273	-
Gravenhurst (F)	Mrs. M. M. Bradley	1,864	2,428	11,674	-
Grimsby (F)	Madeleine Blanchard	2,198	7,176	32,646	DD
Guelph (F)	Nellie H. Reid	21,075	33,631	258,297	DD
Hagersville (F)	Stella Winger	1,385	4,780	11,379	DD
Haileybury	Mary T. Shields	2,813	4,613	8,316	DD
Hamilton (F) (3 Br.)	Mrs. Laurene Lyle	155,547	143,433	809,207	DD
Hanover (F)	Mrs. Irene Brandon	3,077	5,532	22,074	DD

1. .. BIBLIOTHEQUES PUBLIQUES AU CANADA, 1935. - suite

Code et Nom 1/	Bibliothécaire	Popula- tion (1931)	Volumes	Circula- tion	Classifi- cation
<u>RIO</u>					
arietsville	R. E. Wilton	-	3,063	2,480	..
arlington					
Harrington West)	Mrs. I. Sutherland	-	2,148	924	..
riston (F)	Miss Addie Anderson	1,296	9,694	21,586	DD
row (Es.Co.)	Mrs. W. Houghton	989	2,458	4,358	DD
rowsmith	Helen Shibley	-	842	1,726	DD
elock	Mrs. R. Jones	1,173	472	768	..
asall (F) (H.-P.Co.)	Mrs. A. Cameron	721	3,180	8,343	DD
sworth	Anna Kemp	314	792	1,179	..
pelier (F)	-	2,752	6,150	15,345	..
ikson	Mrs. Elsie Pearson	-	1,350	1,663	DD
hgate	Bessie Tape	361	2,491	3,483	..
hland Creek	Gladys Kemp	-	2,335	1,123	DD
lsburgh (F)	Mrs. Fred McMillan	-	1,994	5,990	Sp
lsdale	Mrs. Roy Jamieson	-	2,774	966	DD
iton Beach	Mrs. Ed. King	214	2,184	1,844	Sp
ckstein	Mrs. George Burrows	-	2,418	1,591	..
neywood	Mrs. G. A. East	-	1,386	1,455	..
npayne	-	-	x	x	..
uber Bay	Robert Farrow	-	2,616	4,784	Cu
utsville	P. B. Walmsley	2,817	4,312	6,087	DD
dford	Mrs. Mary Dipsam	-	432	1,413	DD
ace (F)	James Tait	-	859	1,240	..
erton	Alex W. Scott	-	1,600	5,090	DD
gersoll (F)	L. Irene Cole	5,233	8,244	49,454	DD
glewood	Marion Jones	-	1,000	3,100	..
erman	A. R. Allison	-	489	965	DD
wood (L.Co.)	H. Ritz	-	1,798	1,334	..
quois	Mabel B. Landon	937	2,928	2,105	DD
quois Falls	J. G. Reid	1,476	5,353	12,092	DD
ington (1933) 3/	-	-	4,485	3,277	..
anhoe	Mrs. John Clements	-	882	1,250	..
rvis (N.Co.)	Leonora M. Allen	506	4,307	3,781	..
rs	Lillian E. Westell	-	2,204	2,409	Sp
arney (1933)	-	327	842	2,129	..
able	Mrs. V. A. Vanstone	-	1,972	878	DD
mperville (F)	Evelyn Shaver	1,286	3,890	10,585	DD
ora (F)	Etta Stephen	6,766	7,875	55,499	DD
amberley	Mrs. S. S. Burritt	-	993	2,060	..
icardine (F)	Ethel Scougall	2,465	5,268	20,918	Sp
agston (F)	Mrs. A. Kennedy	23,439	32,531	272,396	DD
agsville (F) (Es.Co.)	Owen Harris	2,174	5,273	11,550	DD
isale		-	763	1,253	..
(Brooklyn R.R. 1) (1933)	Mrs. T. H. Haynes	-	2,555	5,171	DD
ntore	E. Macdonald (Sec.)	-	1,753	3,573	..
rkfield					

3 Inactive.

1. - PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN CANADA, 1935. - Con.

Address and Name 1/	Librarian	Popula- tion (1931)	Volumes	Circula- tion	Classifi- cation
ONTARIO					
Kirkland Lake	Mrs. Lorna Murphy	-	2,581	17,735	DD
Kirkton	Mrs. R. Morrison	-	1,630	3,516	Sp
Kitchener (F)	B. Mabel Dunham	30,793	37,496	255,191	DD
Komoka (M.Co.)	Mrs. W. Arrand	-	2,129	1,407	DD
Lakefield (F)	Helen A. Burgess	1,332	2,186	8,538	DD
Lakeside	Mrs. May Kittmer	-	1,616	4,909	Sp
Lambeth (M.Co.)	Margaret C. Ramsden	-	2,214	3,839	DD
Lanark (F)	Mrs. Amy MacIntosh	601	2,545	7,877	DD
Lancaster (F)	Mrs. H. J. McLaren	616	2,116	1,883	-
Leamington (F)	Miss W. Hetherington	4,902	8,654	29,390	DD
Lefroy	Mary V. Sloan	-	1,594	1,200	-
Lindsay (F)	Evelyn Cruess	7,505	16,134	61,560	DD
Linwood	-	-	688	1,537	-
Listowel (F)	Pearl Goddard	2,676	6,613	28,001	DD
Little Britain (F)	Muriel Wickett	-	3,031	3,821	-
Little Current (F)	Rebecca Beriault	1,101	1,161	4,146	DD
Londesborough (1933)	-	-	407	484	-
London (F) (3 Br.)	Richard E. Crouch	71,148	100,063	628,238	DD
Lorne Park	Edna L. Denison	-	1,973	1,537	-
Lucan (M.Co.)	Mrs. E. M. Downs	606	2,164	4,517	DD
Lucknow (F)	Louise Treleavan	973	3,981	10,774	DD
Madoc	Eva A. Crawford	1,059	4,335	7,153	DD
Mandaumin (L.Co.) (Sarnia)	Mrs. Alex Chalmers	-	2,578	3,602	-
Manilla	Mrs. F. Dangerfield	-	6,530	2,779	-
Manotick	Mrs. J. A. Watterson	-	2,185	2,185	-
Markdale (F)	Marjorie F. Mann	892	3,424	6,861	DD
Markham	Mrs. E. A. Paisley	1,008	6,540	4,714	-
Marmora	Mrs. M. S. Thomson	996	3,048	11,028	DD
Martintown	Kenneth McDermid	-	1,570	x	DD
Maxville	Meta McKercher	769	1,408	1,693	Sp
Maxwell	Cyrus M. Field	-	367	1,713	Sp
Meaford (F)	Ada V. Hurd	2,624	6,066	26,760	DD
Melbourne (M.Co.)	Mrs. W. J. Foster	-	1,415	1,183	-
Merrickville (F) (1933)	-	812	4,876	6,358	-
Merritton (F)	Mrs. J. Carroll	2,523	6,018	17,619	DD
Midland (F) (S.Co.)	Mrs. E. R. Howard	6,920	20,992	61,150	DD
Mildmay	Mrs. M. Ernest	685	1,347	691	-
Millbank Memorial Library	Mary A. Kelly	-	1,867	1,334	Sp
Millbrook (F) (1933)	-	663	4,031	8,523	-
Mill Grove	W. F. Mason	-	963	930	-
Milton (F) (Milton West)	Helen I. Mockridge	1,839	6,609	12,086	DD
Milverton (F)	Miss M. E. McCourt	983	5,000	9,400	DD
Mimico (F)	Mrs. A. Coulton	6,800	5,626	44,914	DD
Minden	Florence Rogers	-	2,404	1,487	-
Mitchell (F) (H.-P.Co.)	Verna L. Colquhoun	1,588	4,962	15,973	DD

1. - BIBLIOTHEQUES PUBLIQUES AU CANADA, 1935. - suite

Code et Nom 1/	Bibliothécaire	Popula- tion (1931)	Volumes	Circula- tion	Classifi- cation
RIO					
ekton	Mrs. F. Goforth	-	1,600	1,351	-
o Road	Mrs. R. Johnson	-	1,300	1,000	-
refield (1933)	-	-	998	2,000	-
risburg	Mrs. E. MacLean	1,420	4,085	8,075	DD
riston	Grace E. McNaughton	-	2,084	1,012	-
nt Albert (M.Co.)	Olive W. Tinsdale	-	1,269	2,662	DD
nt Brydges	W. J. H. Reason	-	1,121	652	DD
nt Dennis (F)	Mrs. E. J. Tippett	-	4,742	51,484	DD
nt Elgin	Bertha H. Gilbert	-	1,184	1,511	-
nt Forest (F)	Margaret Hunter	1,801	7,720	16,861	DD
nt Hope (1933)	-	-	1,000	1,408	-
aticoke	Mrs. Chas. Martin	-	2,418	2,680	-
anee	Mrs. Vera Steacy	3,497	9,055	19,699	DD
ier (M.Co.)					
Strathroy R.R. 3)	Enna Field	-	829	1,852	-
burgh	May Johnston	454	2,891	x	-
bury (M.Co.)	Mrs. M. Cousins	258	1,823	3,061	DD
castle (F)	Cora Barnard Butler	660	4,015	15,098	DD
Dundee	Herman Kavilman	-	1,637	4,902	-
Hamburg (F)	Miss M. Grimmer	1,436	4,093	10,370	DD
ington					
orbes Memorial Lib.	May Thompson	-	1,433	1,550	DD
Liskeard (F)	Mrs. C. U. Bowman	2,880	10,533	21,434	DD
Lowell	Mrs. Jas. Homley	-	967	x	-
market (F)	Sadie L. Burrows	3,748	6,862	21,596	-
Toronto (F)	Lorna R. Procter	7,146	9,526	51,264	DD
agara Falls (F) (1 Br.)	Ruby E. Wallace	19,046	35,161	212,947	DD
agara-on-the-Lake					
1933)	-	1,228	7,403	6,148	-
land	J. A. Le Craw	-	2,890	2,379	DD
th Bay (F)	Mrs. E. L. Raney	15,528	15,655	107,126	DD
th Gower	Janet Neta Morphy	-	1,494	2,702	Sp
ewich (F)	Mrs. M. J. Addison	1,158	5,335	14,297	DD
ewood (F)	R. A. Dean (Sec.)	756	1,627	5,895	DD
ckville (F)	Mrs. E. E. Colwell	3,857	7,500	25,313	DD
ckwood (F)	Fred O'Neill	-	3,826	x	-
essa	Mrs. W. A. Smith	-	1,551	1,315	Cu
l Springs (F) (L.Co.)	Mrs. Beatrice Kay	394	1,097	12,921	DD
emee	Horace W. Hill	514	1,658	2,298	-
ngerville (F)					
(D.-P.Co.)	Mrs. Ethel P. Moore	2,614	9,108	22,870	DD
illia (F) (S.Co.)	Ada Murphy	8,183	10,430	77,360	DD
ono	Mrs. J. B. Cooper	-	2,411	3,787	-
goode	Mrs. Minnie Kennedy	-	4,500	3,900	-
ewa (F)	Dorothy E. Schofield	23,439	15,362	149,099	DD
ttawa (F) (3 Br.)	W. J. Sykes	126,872	138,087	488,906	Cu
erville (F)	C. W. Ottewell	-	3,334	5,584	Sp
en Sound (F)	Roberta Sutherland	12,839	15,800	97,079	DD

1. - PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN CANADA, 1935. - Con.

Address and Name 1/	Librarian	Popula- tion (1931)	Volumes	Circula- tion	Classifi- cation
<u>ONTARIO</u>					
Paisley (F)	Miss S. MacCallum	724	7,288	9,093	-
Palermo	A.G. Breeuner (Sec.)	-	506	868	DD
Palmerston (F)	Mrs. Janet Smithson	1,543	4,892	10,503	DD
Paris (F)	A. Kirkpatrick	4,137	14,483	47,410	-
Park Head	Mrs. J. E. Hamilton	-	1,057	781	DD
Parkhill (F) (M.Co.)	Mabel Magladery	1,030	3,733	5,165	DD
Parry Sound (F)	Rose E. McGee	3,512	7,079	26,894	DD
Pembroke (F)	Alma Beatty	9,368	11,634	30,933	DD
Penetanguishene (F)	Mrs. G. H. Knight	4,035	1,825	11,332	DD
Perth (F)	Hattie Nicoll	4,099	8,597	21,637	DD
Peterborough (F)	Fred W. de la Fosse	22,327	28,593	168,517	DD
Petrolia (L.Co.)	Margaret McHattie	2,596	1,308	9,050	DD
Pickering	Jean Clark	-	2,833	2,414	DD
Picton (F)	Eleanor Holmes	3,580	9,752	42,262	DD
Pinkerton	Alma Reid	-	2,100	1,000	DD
Plattsburg 4/	Ruby L. Milne (Sec.)	-	x	x	-
Plympton (L.Co.) (Camlachie)	Mrs. Wm. Lockyer	-	1,676	1,145	DD
Point Edward (L.Co.)	Miss M. McRae	1,362	4,803	2,518	DD
Porcupine-Dome (F) (South Porcupine)	Mary H. Brinton	-	3,266	12,315	DD
Port Arthur (F)	Winnifred Ironside	19,818	14,492	111,906	DD
Port Carling (F)	O. W. Stubbs	599	2,644	5,515	DD
Port Colborne (F)	Mrs. J. Macallister	6,503	6,395	28,428	DD
Port Credit	Mrs. Marie Goggin	1,635	5,310	9,214	-
Port Dover (N.Co.)	C. M. Bannister	1,707	3,583	10,310	DD
Port Elgin (F)	Willmot Daniel	1,305	5,114	10,938	DD
Port Hope (F)	Edith M. White	4,723	11,284	28,152	DD
Port Lambton (L.Co.)	Mrs. Roy Claus	-	711	x	-
Port Perry (F)	Hazel Cockburn	1,163	3,679	11,125	DD
Port Rowan (F)	Mrs. M. E. Phelan	689	2,335	1,420	DD
Port Stanley (El.Co.)	Mrs. C. Smale	816	3,424	5,035	Sp
Powassan (1933)	-	650	2,067	2,244	-
Prescott (F)	Susan Tyner	2,984	12,300	27,008	DD
Preston (F)	Norah Hunt	6,280	9,916	67,679	DD
Princeton	Mrs. E. S. Wells	-	2,452	4,527	Sp
Queensville	Mrs. Bessie Scott	-	4,000	2,895	-
Rebecca	H. W. McCallum	-	651	2,136	DD
(Thorndale R.R. 2)	Miss E. Russell	5,296	12,933	54,270	DD
Renfrew (F)	A. L. Phipps	-	672	x	-
Richard's Landing	E.V. Bingham (Sec.)	1,295	4,365	7,776	DD
Richmond Hill (F)	Bernice Disher	1,952	5,866	12,762	DD
Ridgetown	Minnie Dalby	-	2,796	4,530	DD
Ridgeway		442	2,295	3,095	Sp
Ripley					

4/ Destroyed by fire, 1935.

4/ Détruite par le feu en 1935.

1. - BIBLIOTHEQUES PUBLIQUES AU CANADA, 1935. - suite

Adresse et Nom 1/	Bibliothécaire	Popula- tion (1931)	Volumes	Circula- tion	Classifi- cation
TRIO					
tenhouse (F)					
Vineland Station)	Elwood W. Cook	-	2,263	2,499	DD
ney (El. Co.)	Mrs. Della Ludy	736	2,666	4,512	DD
ney					
Wheatley R.R. 1)	Mrs. M. C. Crewe	-	5,111	2,491	Sp
dsdale					
Ailsa Craig R.R. 1)	Mrs. J. McIntosh	-	1,193	3,968	DD
nymede					
Toronto 9)	J. C. Houston (Sec.)	-	4,278	1,593	DD
Catharines (F)	W. J. Elliott	24,753	27,465	296,114	DD
Edmunds Township (F)					
Tobermory)	Harold Young	474	1,659	4,861	DD
George	Julia E. Forsyth	-	7,330	2,703	DD
Helen's					
Lucknow R.R. 2)	Helen Miller	-	2,675	695	Sp
Jacobs (F)	Beatrice Niergarth	-	1,483	3,507	DD
Mary's (F)	Miss L. S. King	3,802	7,223	25,024	DD
Thomas (F)	Florence L. Cameron	15,430	24,899	178,551	DD
tfleet Township (F)					
Stoney Creek)	Genevieve L. House	7,217	5,227	28,713	DD
edwich	Katherine Hind	10,715	6,885	37,592	DD
enia (F)	Dorothy Carlisle	18,191	22,244	156,004	DD
ilt Ste Marie (F) (1 Br.)	Jean Smith	23,082	17,475	110,929	DD
arborough					
Scarborough Jct. R.R. 1)	Mrs. A. D. Thomson	-	5,923	2,287	-
arborough Bluffs (1933)	-	-	372	1,593	-
omberg	Marjorie V. Burling	-	600	2,727	Sp
reiber (F)	Chas. C. Skinner	-	1,323	13,691	DD
otland	H. W. Foster	-	2,214	2,005	DD
afforth (F) (H.-P. Co.)	Greta Thompson	1,686	6,507	13,589	DD
edden (1933)	-	-	2,871	1,500	-
eguandah	-	-	303	430	DD
elburne (F)	Mrs. G. Morphet	-	5,956	8,638	DD
atland (L. Co.)	Rev. Dr. Hurford (Sec.)	1,077	-		
(Florence)	F. W. Johnston (Sec.)	-	1,834	3,144	-
coe (F)	Alice M. Gunton	5,226	13,867	54,167	DD
hampton	-	-	527	395	Sp
ith's Falls (F)	Mrs. T. V. Hill	-	8,608	41,324	DD
lthville	Ouida C. Vickers	7,108	-	2,073	-
mina	W. C. Lymburner	-	2,047	-	
(Hampton) (1933)	-	-	1,107	601	-
abra (L. Co.)	Bertha Meyera (Sec.)	-	1,310	1,423	DD
ithampton	George Watton	1,489	6,938	6,183	DD
ithcote					
Ancaster R.R. 2)	Mrs. M. Ralston	-	616	210	DD
ith Mountain	C. E. Murdock	-	1,181	x	-
ith River (F)	Mrs. E. May Rycroft	672	1,137	3,207	-
arta	Mrs. Eric O. Oille	-	1,384	2,540	DD

1. - PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN CANADA, 1935. - Con.

Address and Name 1/	Librarian	Popula- tion (1931)	Volumes	Circula- tion	Classifi- cation
ONTARIO					
Springfield (F)	Mrs. E. B. Hobbins	378	2,916	2,179	DD
Sprucedale	G. M. Deans	-	600	1,666	-
Stayner (F)	Mrs. F. Armstrong	1,019	1,883	5,096	DD
Stevensville	Mrs. James Evely	-	1,689	1,527	Sp
Stirling (F)	G. L. Clute	938	5,001	12,226	DD
Stouffville (F)	Miss C. A. Chapman	1,155	6,275	13,876	DD
Stratford (F)	Jennie V. Daley	17,742	23,065	173,191	DD
Strathcona (Napanee R.R. 7)	B. B. Balance	-	2,143	920	-
Strathroy (F) (M.C.O.)	Cecil Dennis (Sec.)	2,964	7,130	20,792	DD
Stratton	Mrs. Ethel M. Upton	-	935	1,237	DD
Streetsville (F)	Edna M. Falconer	661	3,024	5,130	-
Sudbury (F)	Miss A. W. Thompson	18,518	6,354	43,751	DD
Sunderland	Mona B. St. John	-	1,829	4,864	-
Sundridge (F)	Mrs. Annie E. Lang	524	1,795	2,899	-
Sutton (F) (Sutton West)	Mrs. M. Picken	-	4,048	6,031	Sp
Swansea (F) (Toronto 3)	Joseph Orr	-	5,020	21,860	DD
Sydenham					
Loughboro Memorial Lib.	Mrs. C. E. Foxton	-	2,379	5,156	DD
Tara (F)	Miss C. Macdonald	461	2,613	4,418	DD
Tavistock (F)	E. A. Kalbfleisch	1,029	6,361	11,436	DD
Teeswater (F)	M. Hyslop Ballagh	792	6,047	6,305	DD
Thamesford	Annabel Markay	-	1,163	5,499	-
Thamesville (F)	Ellen A. Wright	797	3,387	8,216	Sp
Thedford (L.C.O.)	Mrs. D. L. Scriven	559	1,849	7,729	DD
Thessalon	Maude A. McGee	1,632	2,256	1,215	-
Thornbury	Mrs. Rose Johnston	764	1,911	5,615	-
Thorndale (M.C.O.)	Edna M. Hogg	-	2,246	3,200	-
Thornhill	J. E. Francis (Sec.)	-	868	266	-
Thorold (F)	Grace Weeks	5,092	6,775	24,477	DD
Tilbury (F)	Murray S. Shaw	1,992	2,253	8,545	DD
Tillsonburg (F)	Hattie Wood	3,385	6,187	35,631	DD
Timmins (F)	Mrs. O. Griniston	14,200	13,732	94,758	DD
Tiverton	H. E. Steincamp	265	2,043	3,546	DD
Toronto (C) (13 Br.)	Dr. George H. Locke	631,207	573,536	3,933,556	DD
Tottenham	Victoria C. Milligan	566	2,754	1,924	-
Trenton (F)	Donald T. Fraser	6,276	11,998	52,166	DD
Tweed (13 Br.)	-	1,271	3,853	6,760	-
Underwood	Ena Henderson (Sec.)	-	2,010	2,323	Sp
Unionville	M. E. Maynard	-	2,501	3,492	-
Uxbridge (F)	J. E. Littlejohn	1,525	8,154	12,926	DD
Vankleek Hill	Mrs. F. J. Northcott	1,580	1,219	2,247	DD
Varna	Mrs. E. Beatty	-	1,405	1,085	DD
Victoria (Caledonia R.R. 2)	Ward Gringer	-	4,374	565	-
Victoria Road	Mrs. Sara E. Davey	-	900	300	-

1. - BIBLIOTHEQUES PUBLIQUES AU CANADA, 1935. - suite

Adresse et Nom 1/	Bibliothécaire	Popula- tion (1931)	Volumes	Circula- tion	Classifi- cation
ONTARIO					
Welland	Joseph E. Culps	-	593	1,122	DD
Winkerton (F)	Eleanor S. O'Gorman	2,431	9,097	25,572	DD
Winkerville (F) (1 Br.)	Annie I. Hume	10,105	20,312	132,923	DD
Wainfleet (F)	Della Gibb	4,526	6,675	37,804	DD
Wardsville (M.Co.)	Mrs. Mabel McIntyre	223	2,906	4,681	DD
Warkworth	Blanche Baker	-	2,503	3,781	-
Warden	Mrs. J. J. Green	921	1,472	3,213	DD
Wertford (F) (N.Co.) (1933)	-	1,213	1,954	9,543	-
Wetlee (F)	Emma Belle Roos	8,095	16,610	66,380	DD
Wetford (F) (L.Co.)	Effie Reid	979	5,308	11,324	-
Weland (F)	Mrs. E. A. Dickie	10,709	12,514	79,281	DD
Wllburn (M.Co.)	Alice Baynes	-	442	540	-
WBelton R.R. 1)	Mrs. L. S. Saunders	-	4,156	5,345	Sp
Wellesley					
Wllington	Bessie Dorland	966	2,908	10,275	Sp
W. Dorland Sayler Mem.	-	840	2,256	4,487	-
Wst Lorne (1933)	Ruth C. Rothery	4,723	10,828	62,378	DD
Wston (F)	Mary E. Straiton	5,046	7,142	23,659	DD
Witby (F)	Mrs. J. A. Hough	-	500	400	-
Wite Lake	Norman Miller	-	1,658	1,928	-
Witevale	Laura Woodman	1,949	4,156	1,599	DD
Warton	-	-	2,466	403	-
Wiliamstown (1933)	-	1,027	2,745	5,951	-
Wichester (1933)	Eleanor Barteaux	77,359	82,000	380,790	DD
Windsor (F) (3 Br.)	Emily A. Hollaway	1,959	9,513	12,079	DD
Wingham (F)	Geo. W. Shore	812	1,298	3,804	-
Wodbridge	Madeline Millen	-	947	1,825	-
Woodslee (Es.Co.)	G. B. Terryberry	11,395	30,175	96,301	DD
(South Woodslee)	A. F. Campbell	427	2,533	3,900	-
Wodstock (F)	Margaret Davey	-	6,435	3,217	DD
Wodville	Mrs. W. E. McKenney	480	2,494	8,703	DD
Woxeter (H.-Tp.)	Julia Madill	-	2,016	1,085	DD
Woming (L.Co.)	Albert G. Hess	-	1,115	2,150	-
Wphyr					
Wrich					
MANITOBA					
Wberg	Mrs. S. Oddsin	-	2,000	4,500	-
Wodleikshoet Library	-	-	250	x	-
Wonlea, W.I.	Mrs. George Brown	-	657	3,182	-
(Bowsman River)	Mrs. H. A. Moore	-	400	1,536	Sp
Wlmont, W.I.	-	378	270	x	-
Waito, W.I.	Mrs. J. M. Hough	645	775	1,759	-
Wnscarth, W.I.	Mrs. H. Dunne	859	400	x	-
Wrtle, W.I.	Mrs. E. Belyea	17,082	4,030	18,008	-
Wissevain, W.I.	Mrs. H. G. Robson	3,971	1,300	8,084	-
Wandon					
Wuphin					

1. - PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN CANADA, 1935. - Con.

Address and Name 1/	Librarian	Popula- tion (1931)	Volumes	Circula- tion	Classifi- cation
MANITOBA					
Deloraine, W.I.	Mrs. Isabel C. Oddie	815	497	1,864	..
Elkhorn, W.I.	Mrs. D. A. Hartley	543	x	x	..
Foxwarren, W.I.	Muriel V. Lindsay	368	207	x	..
Gimli					
Community Library		713	341	x	..
Gladstone, W.I.	Phyllis Boyd	619	485	x	..
Langruth					
Community Library			600	x	..
Mineta, W.I.	Mrs. E. S. Hednett	-	310	x	..
Minnedosa, W.I.	Mrs. W. Cornwall	1,680	230	x	..
Notre-Dame de Lourdes		-	700	x	..
Oakburn, W.I.		-	400	x	..
Oak River, W.I.	Mrs. Rose Stewart	-	650	x	..
Oakville, U.F.W.M. (Kawende)	Mrs. Robert Lees	-	654	x	Sp
Ochre River, W.I.	Mrs. F. V. Denstedt	-	585	292	..
Pipestone, W.I.	Kathleen Campion	-	341	x	..
Portage La Prairie (F)	Mrs. A. E. Hamilton	6,597	3,679	1,662	..
Reston, W.I.	Mrs. Rey Carscadden	-	400	x	..
Russell, W.I.	Mrs. T. A. Payne	827	350	x	..
Selkirk (F)	Chas. Hunt	4,486	4,500	11,000	..
Solsgirth, W.I.	Ena McLeod	-	350	x	..
Scuris, I.O.D.E.	Fanny A. Hollies (Sec.)	1,661	1,344	6,215	Sp
Winnipeg (F) (2 Br.)	A. F. Jamieson	218,785	86,740	740,556	DD
Winnipegosis, W.I.	Mrs. K. N. Dennett	976	930	x	Sp
SASKATCHEWAN					
Aneroid, M.L.I.	Arthur W. Wright	-	483	1,205	Cu
Assiniboia (F) (1933)		1,454	2,760	x	..
Balcarres, M.L.I. (1933)		402	1,136	300	..
Battleford (F)	H. C. Adams	1,096	2,262	3,796	..
Cabri, M.L.I.	Katherine Barrie	552	794	1,675	Sp
Carnduff (F)	R. M. Lingard	506	1,290	1,826	..
Eatonia, M.L.I.	Fred Clark	234	417	x	..
Eirose, M.L.I.	Mrs. R. B. Hillman	310	332	32	..
Esterhazy, M.L.I.	L. R. Flock	403	223	425	..
Estevan (F)	Mrs. G. L. Rogers	2,936	3,000	10,000	..
Forest Bank, M.L.I. (Waseca)	Harry N. Blyth	-	853	625	..
Francis, M.L.I.	A. M. Delong	169	2,200	512	..
Garnock, M.L.I. (Kelliher)	Mrs. M. C. Nairn (Sec.)	-	759	1,572	Sp
Grenfell (F)	L. H. Ffolliott	857	3,696	9,037	..
Guernsey, M.L.I.	Cyril Stackhouse	150	274	250	..
Holdfast, M.L.I.	W. C. Measner	275	246	510	..
Humboldt (F)	E. Gardner	1,899	1,808	6,117	Sp
Indian Head (F)	Mrs. E. A. McLaren	1,438	1,275	5,200	Sp
Kindersley (F)	E. N. P. Orme (Sec.)	1,037	1,454	5,498	DD

1. - BIBLIOTHEQUES PUBLIQUES AU CANADA, 1935. - suite

Adresse et Nom 1/	Bibliothécaire	Popula- tion (1931)	Volumes	Circula- tion	Classifi- cation
SASKATCHEWAN					
Winnipeg (F)	Mary Johnston	384	3,200	2,206	Sp
Leader, M.L.I.	-	627	1,000	x	Sp
Verona, M.L.I.	L. Empey	210	633	3,606	Sp
Iseland, M.L.I.	M. S. Heuerman	402	1,552	x	-
Wicklin (F)	E. M. Rogers	502	1,704	1,935	-
Wlfert (F)	Mary H. Gray	1,809	1,650	2,990	-
Welden, M.L.I.	H. Greenhorn	190	450	x	-
Wose Jaw (F)	A. H. Gibbard	21,298	28,071	174,293	DD
Wudorf, M.L.I.	L. M. Petschke	480	708	875	-
Worth Battleford	Alice S. Card	5,986	13,300	21,691	DD
Carnege (F)					
Wema	E. A. Kilpatrick	402	1,418	1,287	-
Community Library	Mrs. Agnes Stephens	585	1,081	x	Sp
Wbow	Muriel Macarthur	9,905	7,018	35,991	DD
Prince Albert (F)	Jos. Fessant	673	1,700	x	-
Wappelle (F)	J. R. C. Honeyman	53,209	46,007	499,662	DD
Regina (F) (4 Br.)	Dorothy Schofield	1,553	3,025	12,032	DD
Wsetown (F)	Angus Mowat	43,291	37,490	379,224	DD
Waskatoon (F) (2 Br.)	Jas. G. Halford	333	2,244	1,830	-
Wntaluta (F)					
Wunny Brae, M.L.I.	Mrs. Wm. Dewell	-	1,175	2,600	-
WLady Lake)	Mrs. F. R. Treiving	5,296	4,964	46,696	-
Wift Current (F)	G. Mallan (Sec.)	1,069	1,375	4,963	-
Wnsdale (F)	H. E. Hamilton	806	1,152	5,400	-
Winity, M.L.I.	Thomas C. McKay	-	372	1,572	DD
Wurman, M.L.I.	Gladys N. Gawley	5,002	3,967	23,060	-
Wyburn (F)	Thos. W. Tiller	882	2,754	2,911	-
Wiseley (F)					
BERTA					
Wberville (F)	Dorothy M. Abbott	1,111	980	2,654	-
Wairmore	George F. M. Linn	1,629	3,800	3,072	DD
Walgary (F) (1 Br.)	Alexander Calhoun	83,761	52,949	568,675	DD
Wimrose (F)	Addie Black	2,258	3,041	6,452	Sp
Wardston (F)	Mrs. E. R. Lowe	1,672	3,228	9,800	DD
Wdsbury (F)	Evelyn McGhee	801	1,200	800	-
Wumheller (F)	C. H. Fitzsimmons	2,987	6,681	21,514	-
Wimonton (F) (1 Br.)	E. L. Hill	79,197	105,372	661,443	DD
Wiccombe (F)	Myra C. Pratt	1,259	1,917	12,843	-
Wethbridge (F)	Hazel Bletcher	13,489	17,500	119,418	DD
Weydmminster (F)	Mrs. J. C. Killen	1,516	2,750	11,074	-
Wclead	Mrs. G. R. Davis (Sec.)	1,447	1,228	x	-
Wudicine Hat (F)	H. Burbridge	10,300	9,575	70,497	DD
Wncher Creek					
Witchfield Mem. Lib. (1933)	-	1,024	1,200	1,100	-
Wnoka					
Wort Octell Library	Mrs. M. C. Mechie	836	712	3,493	-

1. - PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN CANADA, 1935. - Con.

Address and Name 1/	Librarian	Popula- tion (1931)	Volumes	Circula- tion	Classif- cation
ALBERTA					
Raymond	Millie E. Remeril	1,849	2,300	11,898	DD
Red Deer (F)	Mabel Besant	2,344	4,800	32,059	DD
St. Paul	Alice R. Laveie	938	442	x	-
Stettler, I.O.D.E.	Mrs. Wm. Dunlap	1,219	1,236	x	-
Vegreville (E)	Mrs. M. Webb	1,659	2,290	3,331	DD
Vermilion, I.O.D.E.	Margaret Elford	1,270	882	2,637	-
Viking (F)	Mabel E. Barker	492	2,094	4,000	-
Vulcan (F)	D. C. Jones	803	1,200	x	-
Wetaskiwin (F)	J. E. Fraser	2,125	3,400	10,995	DD
BRITISH COLUMBIA					
Alberni					
" & District Lib.	Miss N. E. Bourne	702	810	804	-
Armstrong					
" & Spallumcheen Lib.	V. T. N. Pellett	989	2,915	11,209	-
Collingwood					
(Vancouver)	G. W. Hall	-	6,000	13,130	-
Courtenay	Mrs. H. W. Smith	1,219	850	4,950	-
Cranbrook	A. S. Rumsey	3,067	2,952	3,927	-
Cumberland	Thos. D. Robertson	2,371	1,285	12,952	-
Duncan					
Cowichan Library	-	1,843	3,160	17,015	Sp
Enderby (1934)	-	555	812	2,794	-
Fraser Valley Union Lib.					
(F) (125 Agencies)					
(Abbotsford)	C. K. Morison	41,894	25,153	224,383	DD
Hollyburn	G. M. Gemmill	-	1,280	3,632	-
Kamloops	Mrs. C. R. McNamee	6,167	10,000	61,850	DD
Kaslo	C. M. Fawcett	523	591	x	-
Kimberley		-	900	x	-
Merritt	Mrs. J. Jobling	1,296	1,369	4,664	-
Nanaimo (F)	Jean E. Stewart	6,745	6,602	27,647	DD
Nelson (F)	Margaret N. Hincks	5,992	5,763	40,167	DD
New Westminster (F)	S. T. Dare	17,524	15,777	143,234	DD
North Burnaby					
(Vancouver)	Mrs. A. E. M. Tierney	-	1,807	7,890	Sp
North Vancouver	E. E. Kinnie	8,510	3,486	10,203	-
Ocean Falls	G. S. Barry (Sec.)	-	3,412	5,447	-
Penticton	Ethel M. Lewis	-	5,107	23,102	-
Prince Rupert (F)	Dorothy D. Rushbrook	6,350	9,027	44,100	DD
Quesnel	D. Waddell	446	650	x	Sp
Revelstoke	Edith H. Sturdy	2,736	2,800	13,926	-
Salmon Arm	E. W. H. Booth (Sec.)	830	2,150	x	Sp
Shamigan Lake	R. Crout	-	900	3,748	-
Telkwa	Mrs. M. E. Muirhead	-	1,220	x	-
Vancouver (F) (1 Br.)	E. S. Robinson	246,593	88,952	719,585	DD
Vernon	Mrs. M. K. Spencer	3,937	4,000	19,658	-
Victoria (F)	Margaret J. Clay	39,082	57,244	356,786	DD

1. - BIBLIOTHEQUES PUBLIQUES AU CANADA, 1935. - Fin

Adresse et Nom 1/	Bibliothécaire	Popula- tion (1931)	Volumes	Circula- tion	Classifi- cation
ON					
awson (F)	F. E. Enevoldsen	819	9,919	5,000	Sp
ye (F)					
(Mayo Landing)	Mrs. T. R. Whitney	-	1,799	x	-
itehorse (F)	Mrs. E. M. MacBride	541	2,395	x	-

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II. - UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES, 1935.

Address and Name	Librarian	Volumes	Pamphlets	Classification
Adresse et Nom	Bibliothécaire		Brochures	
UNIVERSITY OF EDWARD ISLAND				
Charlottetown				
Prince of Wales College	Letitia M. Passmore	2,301	-	DD
St. Dunstan's University	Rev. Fr. R.V. MacKenzie	6,900	x	DD
UNIVERSITY OF A SCOTIA				
Antigonish				
Mount St. Bernard College	Rev. Sr. St. Mary of Cal.	3,008	1,525	-
St. Francis Xavier Univ.	Mary C. Macdonald	45,390	5,175	DD
Church Point				
Collège Ste-Anne	Rév. Père J. Comeau	4,130	450	-
Halifax				
Dalhousie University	M. Josephine Shannon	60,000	13,000	LC
Dental Library	Gwendolyn Le Grow	1,100	500	LC
Law School	Ethel Macdonald	12,500	200	-
Medical Library	Gwendolyn Le Grow	16,481	3,000	LC
Holy Heart Seminary	Rev. Father J. Leblanc	8,000	2,000	-
Maritime Coll. of Pharmacy	Miss B. Stimpson	270	200	-
Mount St. Vincent College	Rev. Sr. Francis de Sales	12,400	300	DD
Nova Scotia College of Art (1933)	-	700	2,000	-

x Pas d'information.

o record.

II. - UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE, AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES, 1935. - Con.

Address and Name	Librarian	Volumes	Pamphlets	Classification
<u>NOVA SCOTIA</u>				
Halifax				
N.S. Technical College & Prov. Science Lib.	Harry Piers	+97,213		DD
Pine Hill Divinity Hall	Rev. M.C.P. Macintosh	18,000	500	LC
St. Mary's College (1933)	-	12,000	200	-
Univ. of Kings College	Miss C. S. Allan (Asst.)	22,038	600	LC
Truro				
N.S. Agricultural College	H. J. Fraser	3,000	x	Sp
N.S. Normal College	Dorothy Murray	5,250	-	DD
Wolfville				
Acadia University	Mary Kinley Ingraham	70,769	x	LC
<u>NEW BRUNSWICK</u>				
Bathurst				
Collège du Sacré-Coeur	Rév. Père Geo.A. Chauret	4,600	700	-
Fredericton				
Normal School	Margaret J. Scott	3,382	x	DD
Univ. of New Brunswick	Mabel Sterling	25,000	5,000	DD
Sackville				
Mount Allison University	Rev. F.W.W. DesBarres	34,743	x	LC
Saint John				
Faculty of Law, U. of N.B.	A. J. Hughes	9,100	100	Sp
St. Joseph				
Université Saint-Joseph	Rév. Père E. Gagnon	12,020	540	DD
<u>QUEBEC</u>				
Arthabaska				
Ecole Normale	Rév. Fr. Gonzague (Prin.)	3,000	500	-
Beaucheville				
Ecole Normale	Révde. Mère Ste-Catherine	1,500	5,000	Sp
Beauport				
Ecole Apost., Miss. du S.-C.	Rév. Père P. H. Trottier	3,000	200	-
Chambly Bassin				
Jun. des Oblats de M. I.	Rév. Père Valère Coté	6,000	300	Sp
Charlesbourg, Gros Pin				
Sém., RR. PP. Eudistes	Rév. Père M. Lamontagne	7,020	-	DD
Chicoutimi				
Ecole Normale (1933)				
Séminaire de Chicoutimi	-	1,648	200	-
Everell				
Postulat d'Everell	Rév. Père J.E. Duchesne	25,500	1,000	-
Gaspé				
Ecole Normale	Rév. Père Aug. St-Pierre	1,900	200	DD
Séminaire de Gaspé				
Granby				
Ecole Normale Sacré-Coeur	Révde. Sr. Ste-Thérèse E.-J.	450	165	-
	Rév. Père A. Hamel	4,000	2,500	Sp
	-	5,000	900	-

+ Including pamphlets.

+ Comprend brochures.

BIBLIOTHEQUES DANS LES UNIVERSITES, COLLEGES ET ECOLES PROFESSIONNELLES, 1935. - suite

nom et Nom	Bibliothécaire	Volumes	Brochures	Classification
cole Normale St-Joseph	Révde. Sr. St-Adolphe (Dir.)	2,500	-	-
ville				
ole Normale	Rév. Frère Jules-Emile	3,350	350	Sp
lette				
ole Normale 1/				-
minaire de Joliette	Rév. Père E. Aubin	40,000	5,000	DD
airie				
ole Normale	Rév. Frère Liguori	25,000	2,000	-
Assomption				
llège de l'Assomption	Rév. Père Marcel Beaudry	17,625	2,100	-
rappe				
stitut Agricole d'Oka	Rév. Frère M. Denis	2,616	740	DD
il des Rapides				
ole Normale	Rév. Frère Anselme	11,000	300	-
xoxville				
ishop's University	Miss G. Jackson (Asst.)	14,000	-	DD
vs				
llège de Lévis	Rév. Père A. Demers	28,400	2,500	Sp
onald College				
cdonald College	Ernest H. Mutton	26,000	2,000	DD
assini				
iv. St. Bernard				
(Cisterciens)	Rév. Père M. Gaétan	2,800	3,500	-
Laurier				
ole Normale	Révde. Sr. Marie de S.-Max.	2,485	185	-
minaire Saint-Joseph	Rév. Père Aimé Joyal	20,050	x	-
real				
llège de Montréal	Rév. Père J.-B. Vinet	30,000	x	Sp
llège Jean de Brébeuf	Rév. Père A. Monet	11,900	x	-
ll. Marguerite Bourgeoys	Révde. Sr. Ste. Sophronie	30,200	700	DD
llège St-Ignace	Rév. Père E. Deslauriers	3,500	-	-
llège Ste-Marie	Rév. Père T. Hudon	80,000	10,000	-
inity Hall	Barbara McDonald	9,147	1,000	Cu
ole des Beaux-Arts	Jules Barin	1,570	x	Br
ole des H. Etudes Com.	François Vézina	33,490	5,315	Sp
ole Normale J.-Cartier				
(1933)				
ole Normale Ste-Croix		33,720	x	-
ole Polytechnique	Rév. Frère Cécilius	5,500	200	DD
ternat de St-Sulpice		24,000	13,000	DD
ternat Ste-Croix				
st. Nazareth (Braille)	Rév. Père J. A. Roy	4,000	x	-
Yola College	Rév. Père René Baudry	1,364	440	-
W Gill University	Révde. Soeur Petit	6,400	-	Sp
nt. Diecesan Theel. Coll.	Rev. Father F. W. Noll	14,984	-	DD
nt. Presbyterian Coll.	Dr. G. R. Lemer	352,817	x	Cu
	Rev. R. K. Naylor	9,870	-	Cu
	Priscilla Lee	25,000	376	Cu

II. - UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE, AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES, 1935. - Con.

Address and Name	Librarian	Volumes	Pamphlets	Classification
<u>QUEBEC</u>				
Montreal				
Scolasticat, RR. PP. Jésuites	Rév. Père J. B. Lalime	75,600	2,000	Sp
Scolasticat, RR. PP. du				
T.-S. Sacrement	Rév. Père A. Cormier	35,000	5,000	Sp
Séminaire, RR. PP. Sulpiciens	Rév. Père J. E. Moreau	10,000	1,700	-
Stud. Franciscain, Théologie	Rév. Père Ignace Marie	19,342	200	-
United Theological Coll.	Rev. R. B. Y. Scott	10,100	200	Cu
Université de Montréal				
Faculté de				
Chirurgie dentaire (1933)	-	687	161	-
Commerce (Voir Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales)				
Droit (Bibliothèque St. Sulpice)				
Génie et sciences appliquées (Voir Ecole Polytechnique)				
Médecine	Dr. Albert Laramée	20,000	-	DD
Philosophie	Rév. Père C. Forest	500	x	-
Sciences (Inst. Botanique)	Marcelle Gauvreau	10,000	17,000	DD
Théologie	Rév. Père B. Gattet	26,000	2,500	-
Ecole de				
Optométrie	A. Messier	150	x	-
Pharmacie	S. J. Laurence (Dir.)	875	1,000	Sp
Sciences Sociales	Edouard Montpetit	3,025	1,250	-
Nicolet				
Ecole Normale	Révde. Sr. Thérèse du Carmel	3,725	200	-
Séminaire de Nicolet	Rév. Père J. W. Houle	40,000	5,000	Sp
Papineauville				
Juniorat de la Cie. de Marie	Rév. Père J. G. H. Séguin	4,241	2,738	Sp
Pointe Aux Trembles				
Maison d'études (Capucins)	Rév. Père Gabriel	10,000	2,000	Sp
Pointe du Lac				
Ecole Normale	Rév. Frère Arsène Louis	4,651	1,245	DD
Pointe Gatineau				
Collège St-Alexandre	Rév. Père Louis Taché	6,900	-	-
Pont Vieux				
Séminaire, Miss. Etrangères	Rév. Père J. Geoffroy	7,600	265	Sp
Quebec				
Académie Commerciale	Rév. Frère Clément	+17,000		DD
Coll. St-Charles Garnier	Rév. Père J. Tremblay	12,000	-	DD
Ecole des Beaux-Arts	Léon Blet	2,248	50	Sp
Ecole Normale de Mérici	Révd. Soeur St-Paul	2,724	152	-
Ecole Normale Laval	Rév. Père J. J. Dubé	5,000	3,000	Sp
Noviciat des PP. Capucins	Rév. Père Sévérin	10,000	3,000	DD
Stud. Franciscain, Philosophie (1933)				
Université Laval				
Rigaud	Rév. Père A. Aubert	545	20	-
Collège Bourget		+214,072		LC
Ecole Normale St-Viateur				
+ Including pamphlets.				

+ Comprend brochures.

BIBLIOTHEQUES DANS LES UNIVERSITES, COLLEGES ET ECOLES PROFESSIONNELLES, 1935. - suite

ec se et Nom	Bibliothécaire	Volumes	Brochures	Classifi- cation
Rimouski				
cole Normale	Révde. Sr. Sainte-Aurélie	2,090	316	-
and Sémin. de Rimouski	Rév. Père Louis Martin	2,000	150	-
tit Sémin. de Rimouski	Rév. Père A. Fertin	27,000	1,100	Sp
erval				
cole Normale	Révde. Sr. Ste-Marie (Dir.)	4,537	-	Sp
Anne de Beaupré				
Collège St-Alphonse de Liguori	Rév. Père G. Bourbeau	5,400	600	-
Anne de la Pocatière				
Collège de Ste-Anne	Rév. Père Chs. Bourque	48,300	5,200	DD
cole d'Agriculture	L'abbé L. P. Caron	1,500	1,000	-
enoit du Lac				
Bv., RR. PP. Bénédictins	Rév. Père L. B. Ward	7,000	-	-
nte-Foy, Est				
cole Normale	Rév. Frère Fabien	600	100	-
Hyacinthe				
cole Normale	Révde. Sr. M. Julie de Jésus	6,321	434	-
minaire de St-Hyacinthe	Rév. Père L. N. Raymond	46,000	3,500	-
ean				
Collège de St-Jean	L'abbé Armand Chaussé	9,000	x	-
érome				
cole Normale	Révde. Soeur Marie Yvonne	4,000	200	-
Laurent				
Collège de St-Laurent	Rév. Père Roméo Boileau	37,345	3,475	Sp
minaire Ste-Croix	Rév. Père M.G. Marcheau	2,500	500	Sp
Pascal				
cole Normale Inst.				
Chan.-Beaudet	Révde. Soeur Ste-Saturine	1,995	2,229	-
Thérèse				
minaire de Ste-Thérèse	Rév. Père A. Saint-Pierre	37,000	300	Sp
Victor Station				
minaire du Sacré-Cœur	L'abbé E. Turgeon (Sup.)	9,245	x	DD
ut au Récollet				
cole Normale	Rév. Fr. Matthieu Alvarez	4,200	500	DD
aison St-Joseph (Jésuites)	Rév. Père Vincent Colezzo	25,466	700	Sp
Brooke				
cole Normale M. Bourgeoys	Révde. Sr. Marie-Blandine	1,998	x	-
Sm. St-Charles-Borromée	Rév. Père Michel Couture	26,000	1,700	-
erry				
Collège de Jésus-Marie	Révde. Sr. Marie des Anges	10,000	200	Sp
avénat, RR. PP. Maristes	Rév. Père J. J. Thoral	2,720	325	-
el				
Collège Miss. (Franciscain)	Rév. Père Narcisse-M. (Dir.)	1,000	-	-
cole Normale	PP. de la Charité	3,300	260	-
rebonne				
ivénat du T.S. Sacrement	Rév. Père P. Mercier	7,000	300	Sp
es Rivières				
Coll. Séraphique (Francis- cain)	Rév. Père L. Boiteau	7,500	500	DD

II. - UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE, AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES, 1935. - Con.

Address and Name	Librarian	Volumes	Pamphlets	Classification
<u>QUEBEC</u>				
Trois-Rivières				
Ecole Normale	Révde. Sr. Michel-Archange	1,650	2,000	-
Séminaire de Trois-Rivières	Rév. Chan. M. T. Gireux	17,000	4,000	LC
Valleyfield				
Ecole Normale (1933)	-	1,500	-	-
Séminaire de Valleyfield	Rév. Père R. Langleis	14,000	3,000	Sp
Village Richelieu				
Scolasticat Notre-Dame	Rév. Père U. Robert	10,000	500	-
Ville Marie				
Ecole Normale N.-D. de Lourdes	Révde. Sr. St-Paul de la C.	1,873	48	-
Waterloo				
Scolasticat du Sacré-Coeur	Rév. Père L.-Ph. Grenier	573	-	Sp
<u>ONTARIO</u>				
Brockville				
St. Mary's College	Rev. Fr. A. J. Bennett	1,600	200	-
Eastview				
Scolasticat de la Cie. de				
Marie	Rév. Père Maurice Burque	10,050	600	-
Guelph				
Ont. Agricultural College	Louise Watt	39,290	5,000	DD
Ont. Veterinary College	Adrienne Le Grand	1,625	-	-
Hamilton				
McMaster University	Hugh C. Gourlay	42,000	2,000	DD
Normal School	Mary L. McCready	7,500	x	DD
Ont. Training College for				
Technical Teachers	Edith Gardner	2,000	2,200	DD
Kingston				
Queens University	E. C. Kyte	163,958	1,500	LC
Regiopolis College	Rev. Fr. J. H. Sullivan	3,322	-	Sp
Royal Military College	W. R. P. Bridger	10,300	200	DD
Kitchener				
St. Jerome's College	Rev. Father Magnus Fedy	4,500	200	DD
London				
Huron College	Doris M. Auden (Asst.)	7,700	-	Cu
Normal School	Louise Gahan	6,964	-	DD
St. Peter's Seminary	Rev. Father T. J. McCarthy	7,324	558	DD
Univ. of Western Ontario	Fred Landen	120,616	x	LC
Ursuline Coll. (Brescia Hall)	Rev. Mother M. Ste Anne	6,000	250	LC
Niagara Falls				
Mount Carmel College	Kevin Cahill	10,400	-	DD
North Bay				
Normal School	H. Blanche Mitchell	6,269	x	DD
Ottawa				
Collège Dominicain	Rév. Père J. M. Parent	20,440	1,500	DD
Grand Séminaire d'Ottawa	L'abbé Gérard Charette	4,406	1,320	Sp
Normal School	Cherry Grant	7,400	150	DD
Petit Séminaire d'Ottawa	Rév. Père Ad. Chaloux	1,000	-	-

BIBLIOTHEQUES DANS LES UNIVERSITES, COLLEGES ET ECOLES PROFESSIONNELLES, 1935, - suite

nom et Nom	Bibliothécaire	Volumes	Brochures	Classification
ONTARIO				
awa				
St. Patrick's College	Rev. Father P. F. Spratt	12,836	541	DD
Stud. des Rédemptoristes	Rév. Père Chs.-E. Raymond	12,600	550	--
niversité d'Ottawa	Rév. Père A.-M. Morisset	75,000	8,000	Sp
Ecole Normale	Bernadette Tarte	2,907	120	DD
awa, R.R.1				
Poly Rosary Scholasticate	Rev. Fr. A. MacInnes	2,500	400	DD
erborough	E. M. Munro	5,900	x	DD
ormal School				
Thomas	Beatrice Clendinnen	2,500	x	DD
lma College				
atford	Agnes Johnston	6,465	x	DD
ormal School				
bury	Rév. Père Paul Chartier	10,000	2,000	DD
Collège du Sacré-Coeur				
ente				
nox College	Ada E. Graham	30,000	--	UTS
ormal School	Jean Merchant	7,200	x	DD
ntario College of Art	Amy Despard	1,356	--	DD
nt. College of Education	Dorothy A. Thompson	13,650	4,500	DD
nt. College of Pharmacy	G. V. MacLachlan	1,000	200	Sp
sgoode Hall	Grace H. Hunter	5,434	--	--
St. Augustine's Seminary	Rev. Fr. R. J. Dobell	12,000	--	DD
St. Michael's College	Rev. Fr. R. J. Scollard	11,091	--	--
ronto Bible College	Rev. Dixon A. Burns	4,415	200	DD
ronto Conserv. of Music		4,100	x	--
rinity College	S. M. Adams	36,480	x	DD
United Ch. Training School	Miss G. L. Rutherford (Prin.)	2,550	--	DD
niversity of Toronto	W. S. Wallace	316,704	118,599	LC
Dental Library	Dr. C. Angus Kennedy	6,465	x	DD
School of Hygiene	O. E. Somerville	5,004	6,000	LC
ctoria University	Dr. F. Louis Barber	85,000	x	LC, UTS
ycliffe College	T. W. Isherwood	17,543	--	LC
erloo				
Waterloo College Seminary				
(1933)		7,930	--	--
ndser				
Assumption College	Rev. Father Edward Lee	8,500	2,500	DD
edstock				
St. Alphonsus Seminary	Rev. Father G. J. Ehman	4,987	--	DD
MANITOBA				
nden				
randen College	Emma Gruenke	8,400	200	DD
ormal School	M. Almena Yeoman	2,540	500	DD
St. Boniface				
Collège de St. Boniface	Rév. Père L. Porcheron	+10,000		DD
Including pamphlets.		+ Comprend brochures.		

II. UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE, AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES, 1935. - Con.

Address and Name	Librarian	Volumes	Pamphlets	Classification
<u>MANITOBA</u>				
Winnipeg				
Manitoba College	Rev. A. B. Baird	23,379	240	DD
Manitoba Law School	R. J. Russell	2,000	-	-
Normal School	Ellen M. Jacobs (Sec.)	5,400	30	-
St. John's College	Lionel S. Macklin	5,000	100	DD
University of Manitoba	F. E. Nuttall	63,305	x	DD
Junior Library	Elizabeth Dafoe	6,201	-	LC
Medical Library	Miss S. D. MacIntyre	10,540	x	LC
Wesley College	Rev. G. B. King	9,000	200	DD
Winnipeg School of Art	Margaret Law	320	x	-
<u>SASKATCHEWAN</u>				
Gravelbourg				
Collège Mathieu	Rév. Père I. J. Lemieux	12,236	11,644	-
Moose Jaw				
Normal School	Elizabeth Smith	4,870	900	-
Muenster				
St. Peter's College	Rev. Father Paul Kuehne	9,354	3,100	DD
Outlook				
Outlook College	K. Bergsagel	2,211	200	DD
Regina				
Campion College	Rev. Father Leo Burus	8,771	3,512	DD
Luther College	Emilie Walter	2,872	7	DD
Normal School	Jane H. MacEwen	5,500	100	-
Regina College	M. E. Cameron	4,407	-	LC
Sacred Heart College	Rev. Sister Mary Cecil	750	100	-
St. Chad's College	Rev. R. J. Morrice	2,000	-	-
Saskatoon				
Emmanuel College	Rev. Edward H. Maddecks	6,200	50	DD
Lutheran Coll. and Seminary	Rev. Werner Magnus	3,250	1,000	Sp
Normal School	Isabel McCormack (Sec.)	7,685	x	DD
St. Andrew's College	Rev. J. L. Stewart	7,000	-	-
U. of Saskatchewan	Dr. Arthur S. Morton	54,650	7,000	LC
<u>ALBERTA</u>				
Calgary				
Mount Royal College	Mrs. Carmam Priestley	3,394	300	DD
Normal School	Isabelle W. Currie	5,300	200	DD
Prov. Institute of Technology and Art	Isabella W. Currie	2,227	250	DD
Camrose				
Normal School	Cecilia Taylor	6,326	100	-
Edmonton				
Collège des Jésuites	Rév. Père F. X. Bellavance	10,200	1,100	Sp
Concordia College	Arnold Guebert	1,850	200	Sp
Cathedral St. Jean Apôtre	Georges E. Tétreault	12,250	450	-
Normal School	Emily E. Clever	2,900	-	-
St. Joseph's College	Rev. Brother Memorian	2,000	1,000	DD

BIBLIOTHEQUES DANS LES UNIVERSITES, COLLEGES ET ECOLES PROFESSIONNELLES, 1935. - Fin

Se et Nom	Bibliothécaire	Volumes	Brochures	Classification
SA				
cton				
St Stephen's College	Rev. A. D. Miller	10,000	200	DD
iversity of Alberta	D. E. Cameron	56,500	x	-
be				
adian Junior College	C. H. Casey	4,317	350	DD
t Edmonton				
nciscain College	Rev. Father A. Claude	3,803	150	DD
BC				
H COLUMBIA				
tuver				
llican Theol. College	Rev. H. R. Trumpour	6,175	x	LC
ormal School	D. M. Robinson (Prin.)	2,000	50	-
ron College	Rev. W. H. Smith	10,062	x	Sp
rv. of British Columbia	John Ridington	97,280	11,000	LC
couver School of Art		330	60	Sp
tern School of Pharmacy	F. McIntosh	395	x	Sp
ria				
ormal School	J. M. Pottinger	5,492	446	Sp
itoria College	Margaret Ross	4,560	75	DD

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III. - TECHNICAL, BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT LIBRARIES IN CANADA, 1935.

Address and Name 1/	Librarian	Volumes	Pamphlets	Classification
<u>Annapolis Royal, N.S.</u>				
Fort Anne Museum	H. Laura Hardy	580	100	..
<u>Calgary, Alta.</u>				
Dominion Water Power & Hydrometric Bureau Judge's Library Law Society of Alberta	O. H. Hoover Ethel C. Egbert Ethel C. Egbert	1,400 1,589 10,085	x	.. DD DD
<u>Canmore, Alta.</u>				
Y.M.C.A.	Mrs. J. K. Whyte	2,500	..	Sp
<u>Centre East Pubnico, N.S.</u>				
D'Entremont Consulting Library	H. L. d'Entremont	1,000	x	..
<u>Charlottetown, P.E.I.</u>				
Law Society of P.E.I. Legislative Library	W. E. Bentley (Sec.) Jean C. Gill	4,400 16,200	.. x	Sp DD
<u>Edmonton, Alta.</u>				
Judge's Library Law Society of Alberta Provincial Library of Alberta	Gwen R. Little Gwen R. Little Amy R. McKee	2,510 10,300 47,100	x x 4,000	DD DD Cu
<u>Fort Erie North, Ont.</u>				
Bridgeburg - Fort Erie Y.M.C.A.	Geo. F. Bradley	746	75	..
<u>Fredericton, N.B.</u>				
Barristers' Society of N.B. Legislative Library (1933)	Ernest A. MacKay Doreen M. Harper	+9,800 20,000	900	..
<u>Halifax, N.S.</u>				
Legislative Library N.S. Barristers' Society Teachers' Central Library	Annie F. Donohoe R. E. Inglis Guy Henson	+ 40,000 13,500 1,250	x	Sp .. Sp
x No record.				
+ Including Pamphlets.				
/ Full time librarian				
1/ The cities and towns in which the libraries are located are arranged in alphabetical order, irrespective of province.	1/	Pas d'information. + Comprend brochures. / Bibliothécaire régulier. Les cités et villes où se trouvent les bibliothèques sont disposées en ordre alphétique sans tenir compte de la province.		
2/ Including Charlottetown Branch, Prince Edward Island Libraries.	2/	Y compris la branche de Charlottetown, bibliothèques de l'Île du Prince-Edouard.		

III. BIBLIOTHEQUES DU GOUVERNEMENT, DES SOCIETES TECHNIQUES ET MAISONS
DE COMMERCE, 1935. - suite

Adresse et Nom 1/	Bibliothécaire	Volumes	Brochures	Classification
Que.				
Mal Diseases Research Inst. Kathleen O'Meara		1,840	-	-
hener, Ont.				
Verloo Historical Society P. Fisher (Sec.)		250	100	-
on, Ont.				
don Life Insurance Co. J. H. Castle Graham		5,877	-	DD
real, Que.				
Association of Montreal Olive B. Le Boutillier / 3,285 x Cu				
of Montreal Miss M. K. Carpenter / 3,500 2,500 Cu				
que d'Epargne de la Cité L. Geoffrion 2,100 50 -				
et du District de Montréal Rod. Laplante / 340 110 -				
que Provinciale du Canada Maréchal Nantel / 44,442 500 Sp				
ureau de Montréal				
el Telephone Co. Educat'l. Mary McPhail / 4,611 2,482 DD				
ib. 500 300 DD				
ada Cement Co. Ltd. -	Betty McKenzie / 2,000 x DD			
adian Industries Ltd. E. J. Carlyle (Sec.) 4,500 - Sp				
Institute of Mining & E. J. Carlyle (Sec.) 800 4,000 Sp				
etallurgy William H. Hoyes / 4,200 600 DD				
I.R., Bureau of Economics Miss E. M. Lynch				
I.R., Dept. of Nat. Resources				
I.R., Dept. of Immigration Mrs. M. E. Bevington / 1,200 5,500 DD				
Colonization Muriel Weiss / 475 x DD				
ckfield Brown & Co. Ltd. Hélène Grenier / 7,669 - DD				
cm. des Ecoles Catholiques M. R. Ruddick / 5,000 x DD				
Engineering Inst. of Canada 586 - -				
lerated Press Ltd. -				
est Products Laboratories / 1,820 2,619 LC				
ssay Co. Ltd., Milton J. B. Saxe / 1,850 3,000 DD				
urance Institute of Mont. W. U. Dixon / 825 750 Sp				
well & Son Ltd., John / 705 - -				
utreal Ass'n. for the Blind Ethel M. Scott / 2,200 50 Sp				
utreal Board of Trade Dorothy E. Humphreys / 2,300 250 Sp				
thern Electric Co. Ltd. E. Henry Woodley / 1,200 11,055 DD				
er Corporation of Can. Ltd. Eleanor M. Tobin / 811 550 DD				
al Bank of Canada Maud E. Martin / 9,500 x DD				
al Trust Co. Allan Macdougall / 395 100 Sp				
vice Prov. d'Hygiène du Qué. Dr. Fréd. Pelletier / 6,099 5,500 Sp				
Life Insurance Co. Miss M. S. W. Stewart / 11,542 - DD				
Life Ins. Co., Invest. Lib. Mary Jane Henderson / 7,000 3,000 Sp				
veyor & Co., Arthur J. G. Chenevert / 550 200 DD				
I.C.A. (Central) Clara E. Slack / 11,000 - Cu				
ung Men's Hebrew Ass'n. Ralph D. Rabinovitch / 3,600 1,000 DD				
I.C.A. Jean Davidson / 5,180 - Cu				

III. TECHNICAL, BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT LIBRARIES IN CANADA, 1935. - Con.

Address and Name 1/	Librarian	Volumes	Pamphlets	Classification
Ottawa, Ont.				
Agriculture, Dept. of	Miss A. L. Shaw	+ 69,000		DD
Dairy & Cold Storage Br. (1933)		2,500	3,250	-
Division of Botany	Alison Swaine	+ 1,550	13,600	DD
Division of Chemistry	Miss D. A. Hooper	500	3,500	-
Entomological Branch		3,500	6,200	Cu
Bank of Canada	Mary K. Rowland	+ 780	250	-
Canadian Council on Child & Family Welfare (1933)		+ 4,000		-
County of Carleton Law Ass'n.	Isabelle Kealy	+ 5,590	-	Sp
Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Grace S. Lewis	+ 65,000	69,000	Br
Dominion Observatory	J. H. L'Abbé	+ 17,000		-
Dominion Water Power & Hydrometric Bureau		2,500	5,000	Sp
External Affairs, Dept. of	Grace Hart	+ 19,500		LC
Forest Products Laboratories, Dept. of Interior	Lilian M. Steers	+ 3,350	10,000	DD, C
Forest Service, Dept. of Int.	Jean I. Matheson	+ 8,375	5,000	YF
Geodetic Survey of Canada	Annie White	+ 3,175		Sp
Geographical Board		1,125	-	-
Geological Survey & Nat. Museum	Florence E. Forsey	+ 70,000	9,000	Cu
Indian Affairs, Dept. of		1,265	100	-
Insurance, Dept. of	Doris E. Hetherington	+ 2,370		LC
International Joint Commission		2,245	x	-
Justice, Dept. of	A. Suzor Greaves	+ 11,294	-	Sp
Labour, Dept. of	Ethel B. Merifield	+ 23,371	x	Sp
Marine, Dept. of	Esther M. Smith	+ 8,897		DD
Mines Branch, Dept. of Mines	Mrs. O.P.R. Ogilvie	+ 42,000		DD
National Parks of Canada	Cyril J. L. Rickwood	1,321	x	Cu
National Research Council	Margaret S. Gill	+ 16,600	15,500	LC
Parliament, Library of	(Hon. Martin Burrell)	+ 400,000	75,000	Br.M
	(Félix Desrochers)	+ 2,927		
Pensions & Nat. Health, Dept. of Food and Drug Branch	A. F. Macdonald	+ 35,000	10,200	Sp
Public Archives (1933)	Miss R. LaRose	5,000	-	-
Railway Commissioners, Board of	G. A. Young	+ 29,701	3,000	Sp
Royal Society of Canada	E. C. Hamel	+ 65,000	45,000	DD
Secretary of State, Dept. of	C. B. Burns	+ 80,000	-	DD
Supreme Court of Canada				Sp
Topographical and Air Survey Bureau	P. J. McClymont	4,720		Sp
Trade and Commerce, Dept. of V. W. C. A.	Dorothy K. Harris	+ 4,546	1,000	DD
	Dorothy Gregg	665	x	-
			60	-
Quebec, Que.				
Barreau de Québec	J. F. Dumontier	+ 16,250	40	IIB
Bibliothèque de la Législature	G. E. Marquis	+ 162,000	9,548	DD

+ Including pamphlets.

+ Comprend brochures.

III. - BIBLIOTHEQUES DU GOUVERNEMENT, DES SOCIETES TECHNIQUES ET MAISONS
DE COMMERCE, 1935. - suite

Adresse et Nom 1/	Bibliothécaire	Volumes	Brochures	Classification
bec, Que.				
rofessional Lib., Protestant Teachers, Dept. of Ed.	E. C. Woodley	273	-	Sp
M. C. A.	A. H. Jones (Sec.)	2,200	-	-
ina, Sask.				
legislative Library	S. J. Latta	45,000	x	DD
sk. Co-op. Wheat Producers Ltd.	Mary Baker	1,804	-	-
chmond Hill, Ont.				
avid Dunlap Observatory	Edna M. Fuller	2,939	1,350	Sp
nt John, N.B.				
ew Brunswick Museum	Wm. MacIntosh (Dir.)	10,000	20,000	Sp
rnia, Ont.				
perial Oil Ltd.	A. L. Biggar	1,125	4,800	Sp
skatoon, Sask.				
l, Mohyla Ukrainian Institute	-	840	775	LC
iney, N.S.				
ining Society of N.S.	Sydney C. Mifflen	1,500	500	Sp
onto, Ont.				
cademy of Medicine	M. Edna M. Poole	25,800	-	DD
inkers' Educational Ass'n.	George A. Town	280	84	-
ank of Nova Scotia	A. L. Macdonald	718	-	Sp
anada Life Assurance Co.	Pauline Hutchison	5,400	-	-
n. Bank of Commerce	M. L. Churchill	5,000	2,000	DD, Cu
n. Manufacturers' Ass'n.	J. L. Charlesworth	500	2,000	-
n. Military Institute	Louise H. Shanly	10,478	x	Sp
n. Nat. Inst. for the Blind	S. C. Swift	19,267	-	Cu
nfederation Life Association	Isobel R. Watkins	2,600	1,500	Sp
ounty of York Law Association	Elizabeth H. Newton	8,121	x	Sp
rown Life Insurance Co.	Miss M. J. Drummond	2,300	-	DD
ominion Bank	-	520	234	-
ydro Electric Power Commission	Roy E. Taylor	8,000	500	DD
perial Life Assurance Co.	Katherine Gillies	2,500	-	DD
stitute of Chartered Accountants of Ont.	F. J. Ferguson	625	-	Sp
aw Society of Upper Canada	J. J. Daley	82,615	-	Sp
legislative Library of Ontario	R. A. Croskery	153,057	32,000	DD
ntario Department of, Attorney General	-	5,500	-	Sp
Including pamphlets.				

+ Comprend brochures.

III. - TECHNICAL, BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT LIBRARIES IN CANADA, 1935. - Concluded

Address and Name 1/	Librarian	Volumes	Pamphlets	Classification
<u>Toronto, Ont.</u>				
Ontario Department of, Education	(Included in Legislative Library)			
Health	Rita Wright	6,098	2,930	Bo.M
Labour	Corinne Trewin	2,200	x	DD
Lands & Forests (1933)	-	500	500	-
Mines	H. W. Batcheler	/ x	x	Sp
Manufacturers' Life Assur. Co.	Mary L. Clearihue	/ 1,500	500	-
Meteorological Office & Observatory	G. A. Bland	/ 10,000	6,000	Sp
National Trust Co. Ltd.	Mildred B. Carpenter	/ 759	69	-
Ontario Historical Society	J. McE. Murray (Sec.)	3,020	250	-
Ontario Research Foundation	Miss Maynard Grange	3,035	5,000	DD
Royal Astronomical Soc. of Can.	Eva M. Budd (Asst.)	1,800	1,000	-
Royal Canadian Institute	E. H. Craigie (Hon.)	15,000	-	-
Toronto Daily Star	A. F. Barr	/ 6,000	500	DD
Toronto Transportation Comm.	Fiona McCulloch	/ 475	1,700	Sp
Workers' Educational Ass'n.	Drummond Wren (Dir.)	1,100	300	Sp
<u>Trail, B.C.</u>				
Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. Ltd. (1933)	Technical Librarian	/ 2,716	4,000	-
<u>Vancouver, B.C.</u>				
Forest Products Laboratory	-	201	x	Gu
Vancouver City Museum (1933)	-	500	2,000	-
Vancouver Medical Association	Jessie M. Choate	/ 6,000	300	Bo.M
Vancouver Schools' Principals' Ass'n.	Eva L. Miller	3,244	200	DD
<u>Victoria, B.C.</u>				
Dom. Astrophysical Observatory	-	2,040	3,000	Sp
Entomological Society of B.C.	W. Downes	141	700	Sp
Provincial Library of B.C.	W. Kaye Lamb	/ 213,000	x	DD
Prov. Museum of Natural Hist.	Maud C. Hartree	500	8,000	DD
<u>Winnipeg, Man.</u>				
Can. Inst. of Insurance Inc.	Frances R. Parker	/ 4,000	1,300	LC
Department of Education	Myrtle T. Lewis	5,700	x	DD
Great West Assurance Co.	Mona Martin	/ x	x	Sp
Law Society of Manitoba	R. J. Russell	/ 20,000	-	-
Manitoba Co-op. Conference	J. T. Hull	3,461	-	-
Mary MacIntyre Memorial Library for the Blind	Agnes McCulloch	2,489	-	-
Military District No. 10, Officers Library	W. J. Healy	253	186	-
Provincial Library of Manitoba	Inga Thompson	/ 57,557	94,000	LC
Winnipeg Free Press	A. C. Connell	/ 4,500	2,300	Sp
Winnipeg Tribune		/ 500	1,000	Sp

